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FORTY-SIX YEARS IN THE ARMY.

MEMOIRS OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL SCHOFIELD.*

Lieutenant General John M. Schofield has occupied the leisure of his retirement in preparing an account of his service of nearly fifty years under the flag. He is the son of a Baptist minister, as was President Arthur, and was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y. Truth compels him to admit that he was in his youth one of those who help to give significance to the cynical proverb concerning "ministers' sons and deacons' daughters." By diligently "burning the midnight oil," over pipes and cards, when he was in his third year at the Military Academy, and again in his fourth year he succeeded in carrying to his credit 196 demerits out of a possible 200. One more smoking in quarters would have been too much for him—and yet he is a Lieutenant General, and the only one in our Army! What encouragement does this offer to youthful virtue? Should not this volume be added to the index expurgatory of the National Academies, if not to the public index prohibitory?

And must we proceed to tell the worse that follows? Cadet Schofield was actually expelled from the Academy, though his friend and advocate, the present Lieutenant General, tells us that this punishment was undeserved. Had the court martial known all that is now told us they might have found better ground for their verdict than they did. When that accomplished soldier, Lieutenant John M. Jones, the tactical officer, was asked by the preliminary court of inquiry in the case of Cadet Schofield what was the character of this

ing of the mind is practically perfect." He has realized the advantages of it all through his life. "The object of the Academy is to develop the mental, moral and physical man to as high a degree as practicable, and to ascertain his best place in the public service. It is only the hopelessly incorrigible in some respect who fall by the way. Even they, if they have stayed there long enough, are the better for the training they have received."

After waiting for four years as a 1st Lieutenant without rising a single file, Schofield obtained leave of absence for a year and accepted the professorship of physics in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. This brought him into acquaintance with many of the citizens who took an active part in the opening scenes of the civil war. Among them was Frank B. Blair, Jr., whose "patriotism and courage were like a calcium light at the head of the Union column in the dark days and nights of the spring of 1861."

Schofield returned to active duty at the outbreak of war and was detailed to muster in the troops required of the State of Missouri. He then accepted the appointment of Major in the 1st Regiment of Missouri Volunteers and entered upon his active career as a soldier in time of war. His first serious battle was Wilson's Creek, Nov. 21, 1861, he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, a little over eight years from the date of his graduation. He was assigned to the command of the militia of Missouri and plunged into the midst of the heated factional contests that distracted

able to himself, he would spend a very large part of that precious time in 'lettering' problems for classmates who needed such help. For this reason and others he was, by common consent of all the classes, the most popular man in the corps."

Nearly one hundred pages of the volume are devoted to an account of General Schofield's experience with the army under Thomas and the battles of Franklin and Nashville. The success of these operations does not save Sherman from some incisive criticism for putting so much at hazard in leaving Thomas with an inadequate force. Thomas is criticised for not concentrating all of his available force into one army. "The failure to make this timely concentration was the one great fault in Thomas's action, instead of his delay in attacking at Nashville, for which he was so much criticised." Hood's repulse at Franklin, by the two corps left to bear the entire brunt of battle, saved Thomas from the consequences of his mistake. General Schofield says:

"The perilous character of the situation in Tennessee, in which it was left by Sherman's premature start for the sea and Thomas's tardy concentration of troops, wholly disappeared with the repulse of Hood at Franklin. Indeed, Thomas could have given battle the second or third day after Franklin with more than a fair prospect of success."

He further says: "I believe it must now be fully known to all who are qualified to judge and have had by personal association or by study of history full opportunities to learn the truth, that General Thomas did not possess in a high degree the activity of mind necessary to foresee and provide for all the exigencies of military operations, nor the mathematical talent required to estimate 'the relations of time, space, motion, and force' involved in great problems of war." His delay at Nashville was due to his overestimate of an enemy actually numbering only one-half of his own force.

Thomas's conduct of the Nashville battle is also sharply criticised. His "battle of the 16th appears to have been emphatically a battle of the troops themselves, acting under the independent orders of their own subordinate commanders, with such co-operation and support as they had arranged among themselves, in the absence of any orders or instructions from their common superior." In this connection General Schofield states that some of the documents relating to this battle have mysteriously disappeared from the War Department. As it is the records show "that the plan of battle for Dec. 16 (1864) was matured and published to the Army, as well as to the world at large, some time after the event."

"In my mature judgment," says General Schofield, "General Thomas was not justifiable, in 1864-1865, in claiming the credit for what had been done by his inferior in rank in actual command of the army in the field while General Thomas himself was absent. It was publicly stated, soon after the death of General Thomas, that his mortal stroke occurred when he was trying to write something in regard to the use made of the 23d Corps in the battle of Nashville. If he then saw, as it would seem he must have done, the wrong into which he had been betrayed, his sudden death is fully accounted for to the minds of all who knew his true and honest and sensitive nature."

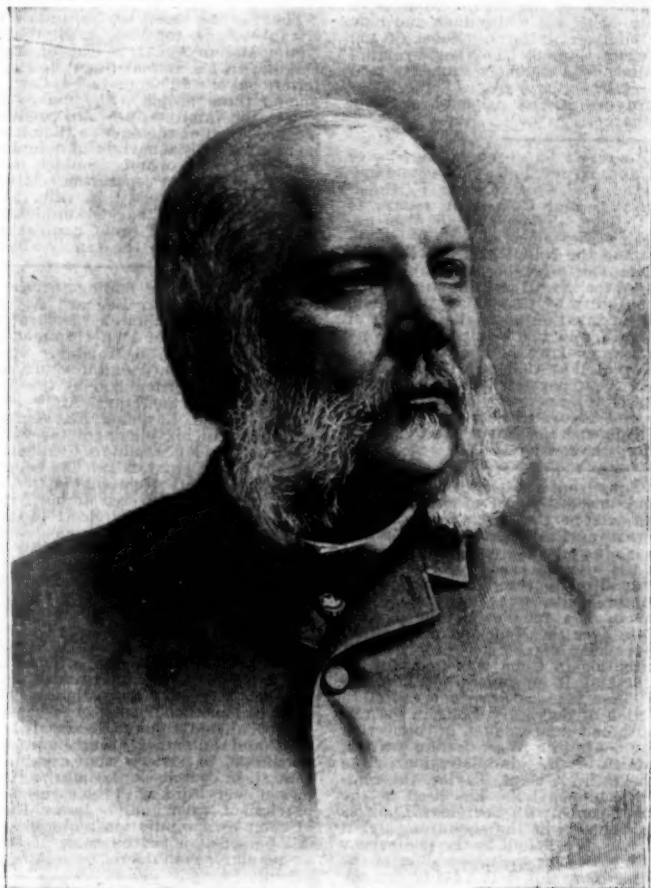
Of Sherman we are told that his "knowledge of his own impulsive nature made him unduly distrustful of his own judgment when under great responsibility in emergencies. . . . For this reason Sherman's capacity as a tactician was not by any means equal to his ability as a strategist. He lacked the element of confident boldness or audacity in action."

It would appear from this volume that General Sherman was to blame for not giving Thomas more men, though Thomas needed only a part of his force to defeat Hood at Franklin and had twice as many as Hood at Nashville. It further appears that Thomas did not make effective use of his superiority in force, though he did inflict upon his adversary the most complete and crushing defeat of the war. In view of this campaign of blunders it is fortunate that there is one general officer in whose conduct it has been impossible to find any flaw and that is General John M. Schofield.

With an account of the transfer of the 23d Corps to North Carolina, and its part in the closing operations, this record of the war is concluded. Several chapters are devoted to an account of the author's experiences in command at the South during the turbulent period of reconstruction; to his administration of the War Department and the Department of Missouri, and to his career as superintendent of the Military Academy, where he appears to have found himself very much out of place, in view of his rank. Some of these chapters have appeared in the "Century Magazine" and have been noticed here. They include an account of the important part taken by General Schofield in securing the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico without war.

The final chapters of this interesting volume are occupied with an account of General Schofield's experiences during the closing years of his active service. There are interesting observations upon labor riots, in which "the halting and ineffective action of the troops" at the time of the Chicago railroad war is made the subject of some animadversion, remarks upon the military and financial mistakes of the war and other subjects. General Schofield does not spare criticism when he thinks he finds occasion for it. Each one has his own point of view, and it is well that we should have upon the record the opinions of a man of such varied and valuable experiences. There are chapters in our history with which no one was so familiar as the Lieutenant General, and we are greatly indebted to him for making his knowledge available for the benefit of others.

For the fine portrait which heads this article we are indebted to the Century Company.



Lieutenant General John M. Schofield.

cadet as a soldier, he replied, "that, in his opinion, it was very bad."

Fortunately, after much trouble, Schofield succeeded in getting restored, though two of the court martial, Fitz John Porter and Gen. H. Thomas, refused to join in the recommendation in his favor. A sweet revenge came later on; once when the officer thus saved to the Army had the pleasure in joining in the verdict that restored Porter himself to the Army; again when he exerted himself to save Thomas from being relieved from command on the eve of the battle of Nashville. As to this latter episode General Schofield makes a very clear case in reply to John B. Steedman and others, who accused him of intriguing against Thomas at the time mentioned. He says: "The records now published seem to verify the belief then (Dec. 9, 1864) existing in my mind, that I had only to withhold my support from General Thomas in his determination to delay, and the chief command would have fallen to my fortune, where I believed brilliant victory was as nearly certain as anything in war can be. But I never had the remotest idea of superseding General Thomas."

When young Schofield was finally graduated in 1853 No. 7 in a class of 52 and had as good a time during his graduating leave "as any millionaire in the United States," his reverend father began, for the first time, to fear that his son was really going to the bad—an impression confirmed by a display of a check for \$65.50 for his first month's pay; "enough to ruin any boy in the world." However, a loan of \$50 to pay a debt on the Freeport, Ill., Baptist meeting house restored family confidence. His standing in his class would indicate that General Schofield somewhat under-rates his qualities as a student. He "never intentionally neglected any of his studies." In his opinion, "West Point train-

this border State. This service was not strictly military and it involved a disagreeable association with political intrigues, among them a plot to seize and imprison Governor Gamble and General Schofield himself and make a dictator of the incapable Fremont.

Feb. 9, 1864, Schofield was appointed to the command of the Department and Army of Ohio, and with it took part in the famous campaign in Georgia under General Sherman, after a brief term of service in East Tennessee. In his remarks upon the Atlanta campaign the Lieutenant General criticises the organization of Sherman's army into three grand divisions of very unequal strength as faulty "in the extreme." This was "one of the causes of many of the partial failures or imperfect successes" that characterized its operations. "General Thomas's command often proved unwieldy and slow from being larger than one man could handle in a rough and in many places densely wooded country, while the others were frequently too small for the work to be done." The attempts to equalize by ordering divisions or corps to support resulted in divided commands and a corresponding lack of efficiency.

McPherson is defended against Sherman's charge of timidity at Snake Creek Gap and the responsibility is laid on Sherman, who was at fault in not giving McPherson a force sufficient for the work assigned to him. Otherwise the fate of Johnston's army might have been decided then and there. Of McPherson, it is said: "His was the most completely balanced mind and character with which I have ever been intimately acquainted, although he did not possess in a very high degree the power of invention or originality of thought. Among other high qualities, he was one of the most generous men I ever knew. He was remarkably skilful in topographical drawing, etching, lettering and all other uses of the pen. Although at the head of the class and a most conscientious student whose time was very valu-

*Forty-six years in the Army. By Lieutenant General John M. Schofield. New York: The Century Company.

PROSPECTS FOR SERVICE LEGISLATION.

The failure of the Dingley tariff bill to provide sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the Government will have an important bearing upon the prospects of Army and Navy legislation during the coming session.

The correspondent of the "Army and Navy Journal" in Washington has carefully sounded the members of the two Houses of Congress who will have the most to do with service legislation and the general consensus of opinion seems to be that until the revenue and expenditures more nearly approximate each other, Congress ought not to take any action to increase the expenses of the Government. For this reason, the Senators and Representatives while desirous of witnessing the passage of Army and Navy reorganization measures do not care to push them at the coming session of Congress on account of the fact that their enactment would mean an increase of expenditures. Senator Hawley, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, informed the "Journal" correspondent, that until the receipts from the Dingley law at least equalled the expenditures he thought that Congress should do nothing to increase the expenses of the Government. Of course, he said, the passage of any reorganization measure would mean an increase of the Army. Senator Hawley, as shown by his interview published below, declares an increase of the artillery is absolutely necessary. In this view, he is supported by Secretary Alger, who said to the "Journal" correspondent that he believed the passage of a measure increasing the artillery arm would certainly be accomplished before the end of the session.

The act increasing the pay of the non-commissioned officers of the Army, which passed the Senate during the past session, will come up in the House and it is proposed by the friends of the Army to make a strenuous effort to get it through the lower House, notwithstanding that the administration's representatives will make an effort to prevent its passage on account of the increase of expenditures which it provides. The War Department has prepared a non-commissioned officers' bill, which will be referred to the Military Committees and which the authorities hope will be enacted instead of the Sewall measure.

Speaking of the chances of military legislation, Senator Hawley said:

"There is one thing that is absolutely necessary; that is an increase of artillery to take care of the magnificent new guns that we have erected on our seacoast. The public do not understand the greatness of that work. But we must prevent those guns from being ruined by sand and dirt. So far as reorganization of the Army is concerned, you know about it as much as I do. I have not yet talked to the members of the committee, but I do not think there will be any legislation which will involve an expenditure of money. We must consider revenue at this time, and you know any reorganization means an expenditure."

With regard to the Navy reorganization scheme now being prepared by Mr. Roosevelt and a board of naval officers, it may be said that its passage is doubtful. There is considerable opposition to the plan among the older officers of the service and it is a fact that the Engineer Officers are not altogether pleased, although none of them will oppose the measure. The opposition will chiefly come from the line. In view of the economical disposition of Congress at this time, the same objections which apply to Army reorganization legislation may be offered to the Navy personnel bill.

NAVAL REORGANIZATION BOARD.

The Naval Reorganization Board has completed the final draft of the personnel bill, has practically completed its report and will submit the results of its labors to Secretary Long within a few days. The completed draft makes no reference except to the line and Engineers and the enlisted men. The Board will not consider any matters relating to the reorganization of the other corps, the Board having determined not to saddle the measure it has prepared with too many provisions, fearing that such action will weigh it down and injure the chances of the enactment of any kind of legislation. The Board assembled on Tuesday of this week and at once began the discussion of the manner of creating the proper flow of promotion. The report of the committee, the chairman of which is Capt. W. T. Sampson, was received, and a number of promotions were offered, involving the selecting out of a certain number of officers in each grade. Capt. A. H. McCormick suggested that the Board fix upon certain numbers in each grade and the officer who held those numbers at a certain time should be placed on the retired list. The Board finally adopted a plan for selecting out officers by means of examining boards.

A motion offered by the Engineer representatives was adopted by the Board which provides that the Engineer members of the classes of 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881, shall be transferred to the line and take rank according to their standing at the time of graduation. The result of the adoption of this motion will be to change the numbers on the list of Lieutenants from those given by the "Journal" last week, the officers involved being the following, the numbers preceding their names being their standing according to the situation of the matter when the Board adjourned on Wednesday of last week: 108, Schell; 115, Burd; 137, McFarland; 148, Leonard; 184, Kaemmerling; 192, Moritz; 206, Theiss; 214, Winchell.

The "line officer of the future," as Mr. Roosevelt has designated the new line, will be composed of eighteen Rear Admirals, seventy Captains, one hundred and twelve Commanders, one hundred and seventy Lieutenant Commanders, three hundred Lieutenants, and three hundred and fifty Lieutenants, Junior Grade, and Ensigns. Of the Captains, eleven will be Engineer officers;

of the Commanders, twenty-five will be Engineer officers, of the Lieutenant commanders twelve will be Engineer officers; the remainder of Engineers will be distributed among the other grades. It is proposed that there shall be six vacancies each year in the grade of Rear Admirals. Should they fail to occur, then the President will arbitrarily place the required number on the retired list. Ten vacancies must occur each year in the grade of Captains. If they should not occur, then not more than five officers will be selected out. Sixteen vacancies must occur in the grade of Commanders. Should there not be the required number in any one year, then selection will step in and not four will be retired by this means. Twenty-five vacancies will occur in the grade of Lieutenant Commanders and selection, in case of necessity, will be brought in to remove not more than four. There will be 35 vacancies in the grade of Lieutenants yearly. The subcommittee, of which Capt. Sampson is chairman, reported on Friday the final draft of the bill.

A controversy has arisen between Rear Adm. Montgomery Sicard and Commo. F. M. Bunce growing out of the rendering of reports concerning repairs to ships by commanding officers to Rear Adm. Sicard.

Advices which reached Washington on Thursday to the effect that two German men-of-war are en route to Port au Prince to compel the payment by the Haytian government on an indemnity for injuries suffered by a German subject. The Marblehead has been ordered to proceed with haste to Port au Prince and protect American interests.

Brentano's will publish shortly a holiday publication of specially local interest entitled "The Seventh in Camp." It is a book of verses and sketches by Amelie l'Oiseau, depicting with good-natured raillery as well as some seriousness the life of the regiment in camp at Peekskill, N. Y. The binding of the little volume is in keeping with its contents, being the white duck and blue cloth of the Seventh's summer uniform. Some of the verses are called "Entering Camp," "To the Seventh," "Letters from Fair Friends," "A Soldier's Lament," and "To an Officer's Horse at Evening Parade," the latter illustrated by a photograph of Col. Appleton on "Big Six," his well-known charger.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has been in conference during the week with Capt. Henry T. Taylor, commanding the battleship Indiana, and Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, president of the Naval War College, in regard to the needs of the War College. These officials also prepared a plan under which the Office of Naval Intelligence, the War College and the Naval Militia will work in harmony. It is understood to be the intention of the authorities to suggest to the Naval Militia during the coming winter the advisability of furnishing the Naval Intelligence Office with information as to the number of small craft they could gather in the waters of their respective States for use in case of war. The Naval Intelligence Office and the Naval War College will also work in harmony with respect to preparing plans of naval offense and defense. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt had first determined to make a report to Secretary Long in regard to the Naval Militia and the Naval War College, but finally decided to drop the matter.

The North Atlantic Squadron will enter the Gulf of Mexico this winter and spend several months off the coast of Florida. This will be the first time in about three years that the squadron has been in the gulf, the last cruise having been made under the command of Rear Adm. Meade. It was the intention shortly after his retirement to send the squadron to the Venezuelan coast for the customary winter drills, but this cruise was abandoned on account of the friction of the United States and Great Britain over the Venezuelan question. Later on, after the Venezuelan matter had dropped into the background, the situation in Cuba was regarded by the administration as making it imprudent to allow the squadron to go there. These reasons have now ceased to be of force, and the action of Secretary Long in permitting the ships to go south once more, taken in connection with the sending of gunboats into West Indian waters, is an evidence of the faith of the administration in the peaceful outlook for the future. Capt. Taylor, the commander of the big battleship Indiana, has been at the Navy Department in conference with Secretary Long as to the plans for the movements of the squadron, and it has been arranged that Key West shall be the rendezvous of the vessels. The exact date for the assembling of the ships there has not been fixed, this detail being dependent on the completion of repairs. The torpedo boat flotilla will probably be in the neighborhood of Key West about the time the squadron is in the harbor, and some interesting drills and mock attacks may be expected.

Secretary Alger on Thursday selected the detail of a court martial for the trial of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, C. E. The detail is as follows: Brig. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, Commanding the Department of the Colorado, Denver, Colo.; Col. Jacob Kline, 21st Inf., Pittsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, C. E., Boston, Mass.; Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., Fort Monroe, Va.; Maj. Wm. S. Stanton, C. E., Oswego, N. Y.; Maj. Chas. A. Woodruff, Subsistence Department, Governors Island, N. Y.; Maj. John L. Tiernon, 1st Art., Fort Monroe, Va.; Maj. Wm. S. Patton, Q. M. Dept., Governors Island, N. Y.; Capt. Daniel M. Taylor, Ord. Dept., Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Capt. Charles G. Penney, 6th Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky.; Capt. Samuel M. Mills, 5th Art., Fort Monroe, Va.; Capt. Theodore F. Forbes, 5th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga.; Capt. Richard P. Strong, 4th Art., Fort McHenry, Md.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Clous, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen. The court will meet Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1898, at Savannah, Ga.

The charges on which Capt. Carter will be tried are still in preparation and Secretary Alger has declined to make them public as being discourteous to Capt. Carter and the court. It is generally understood, however, that they will be conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, the specifications alleging neglect of duty, absence without leave and misapplication of public funds. The charges against Capt. Carter were filed by Capt. C. E. Gillette, who succeeded the former in the Engineer's Office at Savannah. The charges filed by Capt. Gillette allege that the specifications for the contract work were so vaguely drawn by Capt. Carter that no person, unless he had inside information, could bid on the work without running the risk of sustaining great loss. While they called for three types of "mattresses" on which to build dams to narrow the channel—some made of logs and some of brush—he asserted only one bid for the three designs was called for instead of a separate bid for each design. He charged that no specified quantity of either design was called for. The result, according to the charges, was that the Atlantic Contracting Company got the contract.

Information has reached the Department that it is proposed by Capt. Carter's counsel to plead the statute of limitations in bar of trial.

The new barracks and officers' quarters for two companies of infantry at Fort Porter, N. Y., are nearly completed and two companies of infantry will be detailed from Fort Niagara to occupy them within a month. The selection of the companies has not yet been made.

A list of all the nominations of appointments and promotions made in the Army and Navy during the Congressional recess, will be sent to the President on Monday, and will probably be by him transmitted to the Senate early in the week for confirmation. These appointments and promotions have been announced in the "Journal" from time to time as they occurred.

The New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion met for the first time in the banquet hall of the new Delmonico's, on Wednesday, between 400 and 500 members being present. After the reading of the usual paper, Gen. Wesley Merritt was called upon. He made a happy little speech and received a most cordial greeting. In speaking he said "I don't know you all," to which a voice responded, "We all know you, General."

The War Department this week issued a general order prescribing that hereafter all officers of artillery shall wear the sword now worn by officers of the light or mounted artillery. Heretofore officers of the heavy artillery have worn a straight sword similar to that worn by infantry officers. Hereafter they will wear the light saber or scimitar originally adopted for light artillery exclusively. The change has been desired by artillery officers for many years and will be generally welcomed in the service. Another general order issued this week prescribes that the bugle call for "route step" shall be the opposite of that for "attention."

There is too much mother-in-law even among the American Indians, for Maj. A. E. Woodson, 9th U. S. Cav., Acting Indian Agent, at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Dakota, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, says: "The mother-in-law is much in evidence among these people. She makes herself a holy terror unless the family affairs are conducted according to her ideas. Much of the agent's time is occupied in the settlement of family quarrels and in bringing together husband and wife whose troubles have been of sufficient gravity to cause a separation. His powers of persuasion are frequently exerted in vain, however. In most instances the wife, backed up by the mother-in-law, is most obdurate and proof against all argument and entreaty to return to the family abode."

The report of the findings of the court martial which recently tried Capt. Leonard A. Lovering, 4th Inf., at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on charges growing out of his alleged brutal treatment of Pvt. Hammond, were received at the War Department on Monday. Secretary Alger has approved the sentence of the court, which was that Capt. Lovering be reprimanded by the Secretary of War. In his reprimand Secretary Alger severely condemns the action of Capt. Lovering, and regrets the leniency of the sentence. In his judgment the court should have found that the evidence adduced called for a much severer penalty. Secretary Alger has been looking into the general subject of the relations of the officer and the enlisted man, and has discovered an old Army regulation, revised by Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott in 1825, which, while not now in the Army Regulations, expresses so clearly Secretary Alger's idea of the proper relations between the enlisted man and his superiors that it is probable that it will be again incorporated in the regulations. This regulation is as follows: "Art. 2—Base of discipline or subordination. 3—It is the intention of the Government, that there be established in every regiment or corps, and throughout the Army, as one corps, a gradual and universal subordination or authority, which, without loss of force, shall be even, mild and paternal; and which, founded in justice and firmness, shall maintain all subordinates in the strictest observance of duty. It requires that 'enlisted soldiers be treated with particular kindness and humanity; that punishments, sometimes unavoidable, be strictly conformable to martial law; and, that all in commission, conduct, direct, and protect, inferiors of every rank with the cares due to men from whose patriotism, valor and obedience, they are to expect a part of their own reputation and glory. (*Enlisted soldiers—All persons under the rank of cadet, whether in corps or regulars, volunteers, or militia drafts.)"

In the "North American Review" for December, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, treating of "The Dream of Navigators," dwells forcibly upon the necessity, in both a political and commercial sense, of the United States hastening the completion of the Nicaragua Canal. "It will build up our Pacific Coast States," says Capt. Crowninshield, "as they must be built up if we are to properly face the Orient. It will add immeasurably to our naval power, and it will increase our influence not only far out into the Pacific Ocean, over the islands and waters of that vast region, but also over the Caribbean Sea and adjacent waters." Mr. Albert D. Vandam, author of "An Englishman in Paris," writes entertainingly of "Officers in the French Army," describing military training discipline and promotion as it exists in France, and contrasting it with that of Germany. Prof. R. H. Thurston, director of Sibley College, Cornell University, comes to the help of the Engineer Corps of the Navy, to which he once belonged. In his article he says: "So far depleted has become the Engineer Corps that not an officer can be detailed for duty to inspect the iron and steel furnished for ordnance; only one is detailed for inspection of armor; but two are to be found at the Boston Navy Yard, only seven at League Island, and a baker's dozen or so at the New York Yard. Not an officer is on the list of lecturers at the War College at Newport, and not one at the torpedo station. Meantime, of the deck officers, 338 were, at the time these figures were gathered, at sea, and nearly 400 were on shore duty, of whom ninety were in the city of Washington. The iron and steel inspection boards, altogether, include but one-seventh engineer officers. The remainder are professionally inexperienced. The tremendous strain which has come upon this splendid body of officers through the gradual increase in the extent and difficulty of its work and the decrease in its numbers, is reflected in the following instructive and pathetic figures: On the first of January, 1886, there were only 233 officers in the corps, and of these 71, or one-fourth, were already on the retired list; but by January 1, 1896, the previously terrible record had become 173 on the active and 104 on the retired list—nearly two-thirds as many on the latter as on the former list. No such startling statistics are to be found in the annals of our own or of any other Navy. At this rate the retired list will soon become longer than the active list, and destruction of a faithful and patriotic body of men must, under existing circumstances, go on with continually increasing rapidity, until a final crash disables the whole naval service more completely than would be the explosive destruction of all its guns."

As a result of Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn's extensive inspection of Western Military posts he will recommend the purchase of a rifle range at Arcadia, Mo., for the troops at Jefferson Barracks, and will present a special report on sites for fortifications at Seattle and San Francisco. He speaks in commendatory terms of the condition of posts and of troops at every point he visited.

It is stated that the Trans-African telegraph line which is to link Alexandria with the Cape of Good Hope has recently been making good progress. The engineers of the company founded by Mr. Cecil Rhodes have located the line and placed the poles between Balantyre, the last station, and the southern shore of Lake Tanganyika along the margin of Lake Nyassa. The necessary material for equipping the line are en route. The engineers hope to be able to inaugurate the line so far built in April, 1898, and to then commence to place the poles as far as Lake Albert-Edward. Negotiations for right of way are now in progress with the States bordering on the Congo.

Kassala will be occupied on Dec. 24 by a detachment of 2,000 Egyptian troops.

In accordance with recommendations of Adj. Gen. Breck a bill to increase the pay of non-commissioned line and staff officers of the Army, both on the active and retired lists, has been prepared at the War Department and will be introduced in Congress as a substitute for the bills introduced at the last session by Senator Wellington in the Senate and by Representative McDonald in the House. It fixes the pay as follows: Ordnance, Commissary and Post Quartermaster Sergeants, forty-five dollars; Sergeant Major, artillery, cavalry and infantry, thirty dollars; Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, artillery, cavalry and infantry, thirty dollars; 1st Sergeant, artillery, cavalry and infantry, twenty-three dollars; Corporal, artillery, cavalry and infantry, seventeen dollars. Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the increase of pay to non-commissioned officers of the Army by reason of longevity service now provided by law. A strong fight will be made by the friends of the Army both in committee and on the floor of the Senate and House for the enactment of this bill.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Cecil Clay, Commanding the District of Columbia Militia, under date of Nov. 22, publishes an order announcing the death of Brig. Gen. Albert Ordway, on Nov. 21, 1897, and publishes his record. In concluding the order Col. Clay says: "As Brigade Commander he endeared himself to every officer and enlisted man who had at heart the best interests of this organization. Broadly skilful as a maker of plans, he possessed remarkable ability in the working out of details; no labor, however arduous, was sufficient to weary him; no combination of adverse circumstances, however threatening, could bring discouragement to his untiring spirit. For more than a year he toiled unremittently beneath the shadow of impending death, firmly resolved to fight his evident fate until conflict was no longer possible. Conspicuous evidence of his courage was shown in the last encampment with his brigade, when, suffering pain and weakness sufficient to have crushed the bravest of men, he remained at the post of duty until the last. Valiant as he was kindly and considerate, loyal to country and friends as man ever was or can be, Gen. Ordway has gone to receive the reward of those who fear not—who are faithful unto death. To his family, which by his decease has suffered irreparable loss, the deepest sympathy is extended."

Maj. Chas. Henry Hoyt, U. S. A., retired, whose death Nov. 15, at San Remo, Italy, we reported last week, served during the early part of the war as 1st Lieutenant of the 37th New York Infantry. He was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers in May, 1862, and in the following June was appointed Quartermaster with the rank of Colonel. His services in the Q. M. D. were eminently useful and responsible and at the close of the war he received brevets from Major to Brigadier General for his faithful and meritorious services. He was mustered out April 12, 1867, having been appointed Captain and A. Q. M. in the regular establishment. He was promoted Major and Q. M. in 1880, and retired for age the same year.

Col. John Sanford Mason, U. S. A., retired, who died at his home in Washington, D. C., on Nov. 27, was born in Ohio, entered West Point from that State in 1843, was graduated in 1847, and promoted to the 3d U. S. Artillery. He served in the Mexican War, was Quartermaster of his regiment from 1854 to 1858, and had his full share of frontier duty up to the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. In 1861, being then 1st Lieutenant 3d Artillery, he was appointed Captain in the 11th U. S. Infantry, and in October, 1861, accepted the appointment of Colonel of the 4th Ohio Volunteers. In November, 1862, he was made Brigadier General of Volunteers, and saw much service in the field, receiving brevets from Lieutenant Colonel to Brigadier General for gallantry. He was promoted Major of the 17th Infantry, 1864, Lieutenant Colonel 4th Infantry in 1873, Colonel 9th Infantry in 1883, and was retired for age Aug. 21, 1888. The funeral took place Dec. 1, from the Church of the Epiphany, the remains being interred in the Arlington National Cemetery. The cavalry troops at Fort Myer and the artillery troops at Washington Barracks furnished the escort. The deceased is survived by a widow and one son, Capt. C. W. Mason, 4th U. S. Infantry.

VISITORS AT FORT MONROE.

There are just at present more than the usual number of Army and Navy representatives at Fort Monroe. At the well-known hotel Hygeia, associated with pleasant recollections in the memories of so many, are the following: Col. W. B. Lane and Mrs. Lane, retired; Dr. Jno. Brooke, retired; Capt. C. P. Miller, A. Q. M.; Lieut. and Mrs. Chase, 4th Art. Mrs. Lieut. Guthrie, of the Navy, is here, and Mrs. Capt. Taylor (U. S. S. Indiana) and daughter have been here recently and are expected back again shortly.

The following Army and Navy officers and families are at the elegant and comfortable Hotel Chamberlain, which has in recent years invited visitors to Fort Monroe: Lieut. C. C. Williams, Lieut. H. R. Lemley, Capt. J. M. K. Davis and family, Lieut. R. F. Davis, Capt. L. V. Caziarc and family, Lieut. W. P. Duvall and wife, Lieut. E. J. Timberlake and wife, Lieut. George O. Squier; Col. W. A. Marrye and wife, Lieut. Leroy S. Lyon, Maj. J. L. Tiernon and wife, and Capt. John L. Casey—these of the Army. Lieut. F. L. Chapin, wife, maid and child; Mrs. C. P. Howell, Mrs. H. G. Colby, and Lieut. J. E. McDonald, of the Navy.

We regret to learn of the death, Nov. 30, at San Moritz, of the wife of Paymr. Edward N. Whitehouse, U. S. N.

Asst. Surg. E. L. Munson, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Adams, R. I., from Fort Assiniboine, on Nov. 30.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

NOV. 29.—2d Lt. G. M. Daniels, detached from the Dallas and ordered to report in person at the Department.

The following officers constitute a board to examine and mark the papers of 3d Lieutenants recently examined for promotion: 2d Lieut. P. H. Brereton, president; 2d Lieut. G. M. Daniels, member, and 2d Lieut. S. P. Edmonds recorder.

Cadet W. A. Wiley, detached from the Dallas and ordered to the Morrill.

2d Lieut. S. B. Winram, detached from the Fessenden and ordered to the Colfax.

NOV. 30.—2d Asst. Engr. W. L. Maxwell, granted thirty days' leave.

DEC. 1.—2d Lieut. S. M. Landry, granted thirty days' leave.

Cadet A. H. Buhner, granted eight days' leave.

DEC. 2.—2d Lieut. E. V. D. Johnson, detached from the Rush and ordered to the practice ship Chase.

3d Lieut. Moses Goodrich, detached from the Boutwell and ordered to the Woodbury.

Cadet Henry Ulke, Jr., detached from the Colfax and ordered to the Boutwell.

2d Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte, granted thirty days' leave.

The following officers registered at the Department during the past week: Cadet H. G. Fisher, Capt. T. W. Lay, retired; 2d Lieut. G. M. Daniels, S. P. Edmonds, Randolph Ridgely, Jr., and 1st Lieut. C. H. McLellan.

A telegram to Capt. Shoemaker states that the Arctic relief expedition, on the Revenue Steamer Bear, sailed from Port Townsend at noon on the 29th ultimo.

PERSONALS.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, New York District Attorney-elect, was sworn in on Dec. 1.

Col. J. J. Upham, U. S. A., and Mrs. Upham, are at the Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, Wis., for the winter.

Capt. H. L. Scott, 2d Cav., will soon report for duty in the office of the Adjutant General, at Washington.

The address of Capt. W. B. Pease, U. S. A., retired, for the winter, is Opernring 5; 2 Stiege, 3 Stock, Vienna, Austria.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn returned to Washington, D. C., this week from his Western official tour of inspection.

Maj. D. R. Larned, retired, will reside in Washington, D. C., this winter, having rented the house 2003 I street, N. W., from Dec. 1.

Miss Otis, daughter of Brig. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Harbach, the wife of Lieut. Col. A. A. Harbach, at Fort Snelling, Minn.

The Misses McParlin, daughters of the late Dr. McParlin, U. S. A., are with their married sister for the winter at 2024 Hillier Place, Washington, D. C.

The engagement has been announced of Mr. William Scott, son of Maj. and Mrs. Dougless M. Scott, to Miss Gertrude Gardener, a niece of Mrs. Adm. Almy.

Gen. George Bell, retired, has lately received interesting letters and photographs from his son, Lieut. Edwin Bell, 8th Inf., from the Klondike region, where he is on military duty with Col. Randall, 8th Inf.

Gen. J. Oaks and Mrs. Oaks, with their daughter, Mrs. Ballentine, have left the Portland Flats, Washington, D. C., and have gone to Baltimore, Md., for the winter. Their many friends regret their leaving Washington.

Charles M. Rockefeller, late 1st Lieut. 178th N. Y. Vol. Inf., was recently granted a medal of honor for obtaining valuable information in a volunteer reconnaissance, at Fort Blakely, Ala., during the operations at that point during the late war. Capt. Rockefeller is now an officer of the 9th U. S. Infantry.

Capt. Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N., has successfully passed his examination for promotion. Commo. F. M. Bunce will be examined for promotion next week before a board, consisting of Rear Adm. E. O. Matthews, Rear Adm. Montgomery Sicard, and Commo. C. S. Norton.

It developed this week that the board which recently examined Lieut. T. H. Stevens, U. S. N., for promotion, found him morally disqualified on account of habits of inebriety. The board will reconvene on the 13th inst., when Lieut. Comdr. Stevens will be given a hearing in the matter.

Sailmaker C. H. Jones, U. S. N., late of the Lancaster, who was recently tried by court martial at Boston on charges of drunkenness and absence without leave, has been sentenced to be relieved from duty for two years on one-half of waiting orders pay and to lose five numbers of his grade.

Rear Adm. E. O. Matthews, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has returned to Washington from his inspection of the docks at Port Orchard and Mare Island. He will recommend certain changes in the caisson of Port Orchard dock and that athwartship bulkheads to the caisson be built. Rear Adm. Matthews found the building operations at Mare Island progressing satisfactorily.

The New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion met at the new Delmonico's, New York, on the evening of Dec. 1. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge presided. Lieut. J. Galway read a paper "With the Eighth Ohio Cavalry at Antietam." Among those present were: Adm. Stanton, Gen. Wesley Merritt, Gen. Wager Swayne, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, Col. A. B. Gardiner, Judge Rumsey and Paymr. H. T. Skelding, U. S. N. Gen. Edward S. Bragg was to have made an address on "The Iron Brigade of the West," but was unable to be present owing to illness.

The following officers of the Navy registered at the Navy Department this week: Ensign N. C. Twining, of the Iowa; Ensign H. E. Smith, of the Baltimore; Naval Cadet A. C. Owen, of the Iowa; Lieut. J. L. Purcell, of the Vermont; Ensign A. Althouse, on duty at Homestead Steel Works; Comdr. W. W. Mead; Naval Cadet W. R. Gherardi, of the Nashville; Capt. C. F. Goodrich, of the Naval War College; Capt. H. C. Taylor, of the Indiana; Lieut. Comdr. T. C. McLean, of the Torpedo Station; Comdr. C. T. Hutchins, of the Saratoga; Ensign Thomas Washington, on leave.

The last retirement on account of age that will occur in the Army this year took place on Thursday, when Lieut. Col. C. E. Bennett, 11th Inf., was placed on the retired list. Consequently upon the retirement to Lieut. Col. Bennett, Maj. D. W. Burke, 23d Inf., is promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 11th Infantry; Capt. William F. Spurgin, 21st Inf., to be Major of the 23d Infantry; 1st Lieut. Harry L. Bailey, 21st Inf., to be Captain of the 21st Infantry; 2d Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, 21st Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant of the 21st Infantry, and Addl. 2d Lieut. Wm. M. Fassett to be 2d Lieutenant of the 21st Infantry.

Maj. Chas. Porter, 5th U. S. Inf., on an extended leave from Fort McPherson, Ga., is at the Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Lieut. C. R. Howland, 20th U. S. Inf., read an interesting paper on "Machine Guns" recently before the Officers' Lyceum at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. E. A. Roche, 15th U. S. Inf., bade farewell to friends at Plattsburg Barracks on Nov. 29, and started to join his regiment at Fort Grant, Ariz.

Lieut. C. W. Penrose, 11th U. S. Inf., has been called from Fort Apache to Milwaukee by the illness of his wife, who is a daughter of Col. E. F. Townsend.

Capt. J. E. Kuhn, U. S. A., Corps of Engineers, has resumed his duties at the War Department, after an official visit to Charleston and other Southern cities.

Prof. Charles Zimmerman, leader of the Naval Academy Band, has accepted the leadership of the band of the United States Marine Corps, stationed at the headquarters, Washington.

Gen. C. C. Augur and Mrs. Augur, will have their daughter, the wife of Col. Russell, with them this winter at their home, Twenty-eighth street and Dumbarton avenue, West Washington, D. C.

Lieut. George L. Anderson, 4th Art., the newly appointed military attaché of the United States legation at St. Petersburg, sailed for his new post of duty on the steamer City of Paris on Wednesday.

Officers of the Navy recently visiting in New York City are Surg. Clement Biddle, Sturtevant House; Asst. Surg. G. D. Costigan, Lieut. F. W. Coffin, Hoffman House; Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Potter, Park Avenue; Lieut. S. A. Staunton, Albemarle; Rear Adm. O. F. Stanton, the Windsor.

Mrs. F. C. Van Vliet, with her three bright little sons, are with Gen. and Mrs. Stewart Van Vliet, 819 Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C., for the winter. Dr. F. C. Van Vliet remained at his country place for a few weeks longer with his son John, but will join his family in time for the Christmas holidays.

The following officers of the Army registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. Alex. T. Dean, 4th Cav.; Lieut. Col. William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers; Maj. E. L. Huggins, 6th Cav.; Capt. John Guest, retired; 2d Lieut. A. S. Brookes, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. H. Benham, 2d Inf.; Capt. John W. Dillenback, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Floyd W. Harris, 4th Cav.

Sergt. William Jasper Garrison, No. 2, Regular Army and Navy Union, of Washington Barracks, was reorganized Nov. 30 under the new charter of the order. National Commander J. B. Morton was present and installed the officers. Refreshments and a ball rounded out the evening. New officers were installed at Schofield Garrison, No. 1, at Washington, on Thursday.

Secretary Long has invited the Governor of Kentucky to select a young lady to christen the new battleship Kentucky when she is launched early next January at Newport News. The new Kearsarge will probably be launched at the same time, and it is expected that a descendant of Capt. Winslow, of the famous old Kearsarge will be invited to christen the new vessel of that name.

Maj. A. L. Wagner, in charge of the Military Information Division of the War Department, left Washington on Friday for Boston, where he will read a paper on "The Use of Intrenchments in the War of Secession," before the Massachusetts Military Historical Society. During Maj. Wagner's absence, Maj. H. O. S. Holstead, Asst. Adj. Gen., will be in charge of the Military Information Division.

Mrs. Emmeline H. Rudd, the second wife and widow of Commo. Rudd, U. S. N., who was recently arrested on a charge of grand larceny, has been held to await the action of the Richmond County (N. Y.) Grand Jury. Before Justice Acker in New Brighton, Dec. 1, Mrs. Rudd pleaded guilty to a charge of petit larceny for stealing a cheap ring from a servant in the Douglas household. Sentence was suspended. On the charge of grand larceny Mrs. Rudd waived examination and was held in \$1,000 bail.

A pretty wedding took place at noon, Dec. 1, at Trinity Church, New York City, when the Rev. George Grenville Merrill, rector of the Episcopal Church at Tuxedo, and Miss Pauline Georgine Dresser, youngest daughter of the late Col. George Warren Dresser, formerly a commissioned officer of the U. S. A. who resigned in 1865, and grand-daughter of the late Daniel Le Roy, of New York, were married. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Daniel Le Roy Dresser, of New York. Bishop Potter, of New York; Archdeacon Thomas, of Orange, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. G. J. Magill and the Rev. Emory H. Porter, of Newport, officiated.

Miss Mary Olivia Thornburgh, daughter of the late Maj. Thomas Tipton Thornburgh, U. S. A., of gallant memory, was married to Mr. D. D. Casement, son of Gen. J. S. Casement, of Ohio, on the evening of Dec. 1, in All Angels' Church, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Jessup, of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore. The bride was given away by her brother, Dr. Robert M. Thornburgh. Her matron of honor was Mrs. J. S. Black, of York, Pa., and her bridesmaids Miss Bessie Bonham, Miss Amy Bonham and Miss Bessie Dewey. After the church ceremony there was a reception at the Hotel Endicott. Mr. and Mrs. Casement's future home will be in San José, Costa Rica, Central America, where Mr. Casement is a civil engineer engaged in railroad construction.

A dainty little "Berceuse" has been dedicated to Mrs. Gertrude T. Peck, daughter of Col. C. I. Wilson, U. S. A., of 910 Nineteenth street, Washington, D. C., by Mr. Louie Maurice, of the "Andrew Mack Company." This charming composition has just been published and upon the title page appears a remarkably fine likeness of Mrs. Peck, taken from one of her latest photographs. The "Berceuse" bids fair to become deservedly popular not only among Mrs. Peck's large circle of friends in Washington, but among music lovers generally for it is a gem of its kind and it is stated that the clever young composer is at work upon an orchestration of the piece to be performed for the first time during Andrew Mack's engagement in New York City the latter part of this month.

The New York "Sun" says: "The sailing of the Bear to the relief of the whalers caught in the Arctic ice recalls an incident in the career of a young officer in the Revenue Marine Service who is well known in several New York clubs. He was enjoying a long leave of absence in New York five years ago when one of the newspapers in this city printed a series of attacks on the service, and apparently the suspicion reached Washington that this young officer had furnished the material for them. One evening on his return from the theater he found waiting for him orders from Washington to start on the following day for Seattle for service on a cutter bound for Alaska. This was short notice, and the young officer had many engagements to break, but he lost no time in getting to his boat. When he returned after a year's cruise to take up his life here as he had left it one of his friends said, 'Well, what do you think of the Revenue Marine Service now?' 'I don't think,' was the guarded reply."

Lieut. H. D. Berkley, 1st U. S. Cav., on leave, is at Haymarket, Va.

Lieut. K. W. Walker, 9th U. S. Cav., on an extended sick leave, is now at Worcester, Mass.

Capt. Gregory Barrett, 10th U. S. Inf., is undergoing a course of treatment at Hot Springs, Ark.

Lieut. O. E. Hunt, 14th U. S. Inf., on leave from Vancouver Barracks, is visiting at Point Arena, Cal.

Capt. J. D. Glennon, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is a recent arrival at Fort Myer, Va., from Fort Clark, Tex.

Maj. J. H. Calef, 1st U. S. Art., on sick leave, has for present address, 195 Broadway, New York City.

Lieut. Col. H. R. Tilton, Chief Surg., Department of Dakota, and family, are visiting at Fort Riley, Kan.

Lieut. C. W. Fenton, 5th U. S. Cav., on leave from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., is at Mackinac Island, Mich.

Lieut. Col. John Green, U. S. A., retired, is quartered for the winter at 10 Olga street, Stuttgart, Germany.

Inspector General P. D. Vroom, U. S. A., has just completed a thorough inspection of Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, 21st U. S. Inf., lately abroad on sick leave, is now present for duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld, 13th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort Columbus, N. Y., this week from a month's visit to Morganfield, Ky.

Capt. J. D. C. Hoskins, 3d U. S. Art., has rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., from a fortnight's visit to relatives at New Rochelle, N. Y.

Lieut. Thos. Connolly, 1st U. S. Inf., on leave from the Presidio of San Francisco, is spending a portion of it at Yokohama, Japan.

Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Bennett, 11th U. S. Inf., to whose long and excellent military record we referred last week, was duly retired for age, Dec. 2.

Lieut. Harry C. Hale, A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Merritt, and Mrs. Hall, returned this week to Governors Island, N. Y., from a pleasant Thanksgiving visit to relatives at Boston, Mass.

Lieut. J. P. Jervey, Corps of Engineers, and Mrs. Jervey, announce the birth of a son on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 25, 1897, at Subletts, Va.

Lieut. Adam Slaker, 1st U. S. Art., was to leave San Antonio this week for the North to spend the holidays. His friends New Yorkward will be glad to see him.

Col. E. B. Atwood, U. S. A., Chief Q. M. Dept. of the Colorado, is now visiting in the East and is not expected to return to Denver until about the middle of January next.

The Military Order of Foreign Wars, New York Commandery, will hold its annual banquet in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans, at the Brevoort House, on Jan. 8 next.

Capt. Henry W. Hubbell, 1st U. S. Art., Commandant at Sullivan's Island, is keeping his command busily engaged at professional work, of which there is plenty there at present.

National Commander Shindler, R. A. and N. U., has issued a charter for the organization of a new garrison at St. Francis Barracks, to be known as "Colonel Clement L. Best" garrison.

Chief Engr. Harrie Webster, U. S. N., of the gunboat Yorktown, was visiting old friends in Vallejo, Cal., on Nov. 24. He has many warm friends in Vallejo, having been stationed at Mare Island some years ago.

Gen. Wade Hampton, recently succeeded in his office of Railroad Commissioner by Gen. Longstreet, intends now to complete his history of the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia, which he commanded after the fall of Stuart.

Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, U. S. N., and Mrs. Peary, sailed for England, Nov. 27, on the Lucania. Mr. Peary will lecture Dec. 6 before the Royal Geographical Society in London, and a week later before the Scottish Geographical Society, at Edinburgh.

Mrs. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, of New York, and Miss Harry Smith, under the escort of Col. H. C. Corbin, Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. A., occupied a box at the performance of "El Capitán," at the Lafayette Square Opera House, Washington, on Wednesday evening of last week.

A mail comes from Fort Robinson, Neb., for more Hospital Corps men. The writer says: "We have got the finest and cleanest hospital in the Army, and we have got two of the finest Surgeons in the Army, but there are not enough men to do the work." Respectfully referred to the Chief Surgeon, Department of the Platte.

Post Chaplain Charles S. Winkley, who joined the post last June, is, says a Fort Harrison correspondent, an old soldier, he having served all through the War of the Rebellion. From the first the Chaplain gained the good will of the enlisted men, and the large attendance at divine services speaks appreciation of the kindly interest the Chaplain has for their better welfare.

Lieut. Lucien Young, of the Yorktown, was in Vallejo, Cal., Nov. 23, and was kept busy greeting friends. He is one of the most whole-souled officers in the Navy and makes hosts of friends wherever he goes. He will shortly be transferred to the Alert as executive officer. Since his last visit here Lieut. Young has become a benedict and is receiving congratulations.—Vallejo Chronicle.

We learn by the Washington "Star" that Mr. Holmes E. Odley, who has been for some time a resident of Virginia, has re-entered the public service, in the Pension Bureau, for transfer to the Navy Department. Mr. Odley has many friends in the service who remember his courteous and pleasant intercourse with them while he was holding the position of Chief Clerk in the Navy Department, and they and many others will be pleased to hear of his re-entry to the Department.

M. Gedeon Geismar, brevet captain of artillery, attached to the general staff of the French Army, with headquarters at Paris, arrived in New York Nov. 27. He intends to pass three months in the United States, and in that time to visit West Point, Washington and the West, partly for recreation, partly to study our military organization. Capt. Geismar, before his transfer to the general staff, was instructor at the Artillery School for Lieutenants at Fontainebleau.

The banquet of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution in commemoration of the 114th anniversary of the evacuation of the city by the British, held Nov. 26, at Delmonico's, was attended by 225 members. The banquet hall was decked with the society's flags commemorating the battles of Bunker Hill and Harlem Heights, Lafayette's Fleur de Lis banner and a large copy of the society seal. Frederick S. Tallmadge, the president of the society, presided. Around him were grouped Mayor Strong, Comptroller Fitch, ex-Postmaster Dayton, Prof. William M. Sloane of Columbia University, ex-Mayor Smith Ely, the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, ex-Senator Warner Miller, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Prof. Johnson and Cyrus Clark. Many patriotic speeches were made.

Lieut. E. E. Capehart, U. S. N., has been on a brief leave to his family in Portsmouth, N. H.

In the 10th Battalion, New York, Rev. Wilford Lash Robbins has been commissioned Chaplain.

Co. H, 5th Regiment, Penn. N. G., of Johnstown, have elected Lieut. D. V. Taylor, Captain, in place of Simpson, resigned.

Brig. Gen. Brooks, Commander of the National Guard of Colorado, died suddenly on Nov. 20, in Denver, of neuralgia of the heart.

Ensign R. H. Jackson, U. S. N., recently ordered detached from the monitor Puritan, has joined the torpedo boat Foote for duty.

Col. M. I. Ludington, Chief Q. M., Department of the East, rejoined at Governors Island this week from a short visit to relatives at Skaneateles, N. Y.

The engagement is announced of Miss Evelyn Knight, daughter of Maj. John G. D. Knight, C. E., to Lieut. William B. Ladue, C. E., stationed at Cincinnati.

Inspector General J. P. Sanger is a recent official visitor at Key West Barracks, Fla., where he met some old time friends of his old regiment, the 1st U. S. Artillery.

The 3d Regiment, Penn. N. G. will parade for review and presentation of the Morrell Trophy at its armory on Dec. 10. Co. H, of the same command, will hold a reception and drill on Dec. 8.

Lt. H. O. Williams, 11th U. S. Inf., is fortunate in his detail to duty with the National Guard of his native State, Mississippi. It involves a change from Whipple Barracks, Ariz., to Jackson, Miss.

Mr. T. A. Baldwin, Jr., of Fort Assiniboine, Mont., a student of the Boston Institute of Technology, spent several days of last week at Fort Warren, Mass., the guest of Capt. and Mrs. A. D. Schenck.

"Fair leather equipments for the Cavalry Service" is at present a topic of discussion among cavalry officers. The consensus of opinion seems to be that fair leather is preferable in many essential respects to black leather.

Lieut. Marshall, of Battery A, of Philadelphia, Pa., recently elected Captain, has failed to qualify before the brigade board. There has been trouble in the battery for some time, and it is understood Lieut. Marshall was not looked upon favorably by the powers that be.

The sudden death by heart disease of Charlotte, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Chas. P. George, 16th Inf., has spread gloom over the garrison at Fort Sherman, Idaho. The grief stricken parents have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends. The funeral on Nov. 21 was impressive and largely attended.

Mrs. Poland, wife of Col. J. S. Poland, 17th Inf., commandant of Columbus Barracks, gave a delightful luncheon recently to Mrs. Haskell, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Geo. W. Gill, Mrs. James W. Kilbourne, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Robert Smith, Mrs. Clay, Mrs. Bonzano, Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. Friet.

A box party at the Metropolitan Theater, St. Paul, recently included Col. S. B. M. Young, Capt. P. Reade, and Mrs. Reade, Lieut. G. W. Read, A. D. C. to Gen. Wade, and Mrs. Read, Lieut. G. Bell, Jr., and Mrs. Bell, Miss Otis, Hon. F. P. and Mrs. Wright, Capt. A. H. Russell and Lieut. C. W. Kennedy and H. Freeland.

Lieut. Comdr. A. Marix, U. S. N., of the battleship Maine, and officers of that vessel entertained Mrs. Marix (Miss Grace Filkins), Mr. Charles Coghlan and daughter, Miss Gertrude Coghlan, Mrs. Thorndyke Boucicault and Mr. J. A. Reed, members of Mr. Coghlan's company, on board the Maine at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 30.

There appears to be war in Kentucky over the question as to whether the battleship bearing the name of that State is to be christened by the daughter of Gen. Bradley or by Miss Hattie B. Richardson, who was, it appears, invited by Secretary Herbert to christen the new ship with a bottle of Kentucky bourbon. At least such is the story that comes from Frankfort, Ky.

Our sympathies are with the artillery troops at Fort Barrancas, which have had to fight hard with yellow fever, but thanks to Maj. MacMurray, Commandant, and his line officers and Capt. Gorgas and McCulloch, of the Medical Department, much of the danger has been averted. Their efforts have been heroic and the danger, which was thought to be past some weeks ago may now be declared to be fairly so.

In the case of the widow of 1st Lieut. James W. Benton, late of the 9th Cavalry, against the Army Mutual Aid Association to recover insurance on her husband's life, it has been discovered that Lieut. Benton's certificate of membership is not in the evidence submitted and Judge Hagner, of the District of Columbia Court of Equity, has requested that this be furnished by the attorneys in the case, which will probably be done.

The general mess at Fort Thomas, Ky., seems to have fared very well on Thanksgiving Day. The bill of fare for dinner was: Oyster soup and crackers, roast turkey with giblet sauce, cranberry sauce, celery, mashed potatoes, stewed corn, baked sweet potatoes, cold slaw, beet pickles, pumpkin pie, mince pie, apples, raisins, bananas, nuts, cheese, butter, bread, coffee. Lieut. H. R. Lee, 6th Inf., is the efficient mess officer, and Sergt. B. F. Paullin, the experienced mess steward.

Mrs. Turner, widow of Lieut. James Ashley Turner, U. S. M. C., was married Nov. 17, at San Francisco, to Mr. Reginald White, of London, England. The groom holds a high position with a prominent London firm. Rev. Henry Kirke White, the groom's brother, officiated. Miss Georgia Sullivan, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Mr. Murdock, the groom's friend, was best man. After presiding at a charming wedding breakfast, Mr. and Mrs. White departed for Monterey and a trip through the Southern States.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow, in a recent letter of thanks for a copy of the excellent roster of the 10th U. S. Cavalry, to which we referred at length in September last, writes: "I shall read the roster with interest not merely because of my brother's connection with the Army, but because I feel it my duty to do what I can in a literary way to publish as part of contemporary history the deeds of courage that are done by the brave men in our service. It is a thousand pities that the Army is at the mercy of politicians who care only for votes and forget the duty they owe to the military branch of the Government until a sudden emergency makes them tremble for their property or their lives."

The marriage at Paola, Kan., Nov. 24, of Lieut. Chas. Crawford, 21st Inf., to Miss Mand Miller, to which we briefly referred last week, was a very pleasant occasion. The ceremony took place at the Presbyterian Church. The maid of honor was Miss Effie Crawford, a sister of the groom, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Jennie Wherrell, Adeline Long, Bessie Maynard and Julia Baker. The groom and best man, Lieut. E. M. Suplee, 3d Cav., were in full dress uniform. The ushers were Mr. John Wherrell and Mr. Martin Fulkerson. A reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, after which Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford left for the South, and in two or three weeks will be at home at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Lieut. J. P. Harbeson, 12th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Niobrara, is at Flemingsburg, Ky.

Gen. Anson Mills is in Laredo, Texas, and from there will take his surveying party on rafts to the lower Rio Grande.

Lieut. H. L. Knowlton, 2d U. S. Art., under recent orders changes base from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Fort Trumbull, Conn.

Lieut. John F. Madden, 5th U. S. Inf., on leave to Jan. 27 next, is visiting at 2709 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

Lieut. C. E. Tayman, 24th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Douglas, Utah, until January 10 next, is at Rosemont, Pa.

Col. David Perry, 9th U. S. Cav., on leave from Fort Robinson, Neb., is spending a portion of it at Greenwich, Conn.

Lieut. F. B. Shaw, 5th U. S. Inf., of Fort McPherson, Ga., will spend a portion of the winter with relatives at Elmira, N. Y.

Capt. H. R. Stiles, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Preble, Me., this week from a Thanksgiving visit to Cobalt, Conn.

Lieut. W. D. Davis, 17th U. S. Inf., returned this week to Columbus Barracks, from a two weeks' visit to Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. P. C. Harris, Q. M. 13th U. S. Inf., left Buffalo this week to spend the months of December and January on leave.

Capt. Norton Strong, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will spend December, January and February on leave. His present address is Ontario Hotel, Chicago.

Capt. W. P. Van Ness, 1st U. S. Art., on a few weeks' leave from St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., is visiting at 53 East 25th street, New York City.

Lieut. A. B. Dyer, 4th U. S. Art., with his command from Washington Barracks, is expected to garrison Finn's Point, N. J., about the middle of December.

Lieut. William Newman, 13th U. S. Inf., bade farewell to friends at Fort Porter on Nov. 25 and started for Tullahoma, Tenn., to enter upon college duty at that place.

Princess Alix, youngest daughter of Don Carlos of Spain, was recently married to Prince Victor de Schombourg-Waldenbourg, who is an officer of the Bavarian Cuirassiers.

M. Gaston Boissier, permanent secretary of the French Academy, announced at a recent meeting that M. Ernest Daudet offered himself as a candidate for a place among the "Immortals."

A "Roster of Officers of the Adjutant General's Department" of the Army, emphasizes the flight of time. Adjt. Gen. Breck joined the Department in 1861. His next junior in 1880.

Rear Adml. Henry Erben, U. S. N., responded eloquently for "The Army and Navy" at the 141st annual dinner of the St. Andrew's Society of New York at Delmonico's on the evening of Nov. 30.

Army officers recently visiting in New York City are: Lieut. Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, Lieut. C. Jameson, Capt. J. P. Thompson, Grand Hotel; Capt. J. W. Dillenback, Capt. S. A. Day, Holland House; Lieut. E. C. Carnahan, Capt. H. P. Stiles, Murray Hill; Lieut. S. A. Cheney, Everett House.

The Controller has also decided that when several railroads unite in furnishing transportation on Government account for a through journey which is performed within the required limit of time, each railroad is entitled only to its regular proportion of the established through rate for the entire journey of the class of transportation furnished by its line.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Nov. 26, 1897.

Capt. Duval, with his family, leaves to-morrow for his new station at Washington, D. C. Mrs. Baldwin, mother of Mrs. Duval, who has spent some time at the post, will join her daughter, Mrs. George Moore, wife of Lieut. Moore, at Booneville, Mo.

Col. Van Valzah and Lieut. Evans, made a flying visit to Fort Hancock last week, where Cos. D and H are in camp, and returned the next day.

Hon. W. W. Mills, of El Paso, brother of Gen. Anson Mills, U. S. A., retired, has been appointed Consul at Chihuahua, Mexico, and will shortly leave for that city, accompanied by Mrs. Mills.

Col. and Mrs. Van Valzah gave a very delightful card party this week in honor of Mrs. Hunt. The receiving party consisted of Mrs. Van Valzah and Mrs. Hunt. After all the guests had arrived dainty cards tied with delicate pink and green ribbons were distributed by means of which each guest found his or her place and the game began. After the last game a delicious supper was served and during the evening punch was passed to the guests. After supper the hostess distributed the prizes, two of which were of china and painted by herself. The first ladies' prize was won by Mrs. Evans and the second by Mrs. McClure. The first prize for gentlemen was won by Mr. Davis, and the second by Lieut. Lewis. The guests present were Mrs. Bailey, Capt. and Mrs. Duval, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Walton, Lieut. and Mrs. Evans, Miss Evans, Lieut. Griffith, Mrs. Steele, Capt. Macomb, Lieut. and Mrs. McClure, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Hinton, Miss Pell, Miss Logan, Mr. Fred Logan. From El Paso were Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Judge and Mrs. Dean, Miss Haggart, Judge and Mrs. Loomis.

The card party given in honor of Mrs. Hunt last Friday afternoon by Mrs. Hinton and Miss Pell was one of the most enjoyable of the season. The ladies' first prize was won by Mrs. Hunt; the second by Mrs. Steele; the third by Miss Evelyn Logan; the fourth fell to Mrs. Lewis, and the fifth to Mrs. Baldwin. After the last game was played a delicious supper was served and greatly enjoyed by all. After the prizes were distributed the hostess passed a basket which held tiny squares of paper with a number on each and while the guests were wondering what they were for she called out the numbers and each one answering received a present.

The engagement of Lieut. Thomas Q. Ashburn, 25th Inf., to Miss Frances M. Fee, of Louisville, Ky., is announced. The wedding will take place in January, 1898.

Med. Dir. James R. Tryon, U. S. N., has been detailed to represent the Navy at the Congress of Hygiene, to be held at Madrid in April next.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Commanding the Army, returned to Washington on Monday from a visit to New York and Philadelphia. He made an address to the pupils of the Boys' High School of Philadelphia on Monday on the occasion of the presentation of an American flag to the school.

THE CASE OF CAPT. LOVERING.

Our report last week of the trial of Capt. Lovering at Fort Sheridan ended with the calling of the defendant as a witness. Asked whether the testimony before the court was correct, Capt. Lovering replied: "It is substantially correct, only the amount of force I used has been exaggerated. I stirred Hammond with my sword and foot, but I put only a small fraction of strength into it. I did not hurt him. I kicked him to make him open his eyes."

Col. Hunter asked Capt. Lovering why he had not reported to his commanding officer the prisoner's refusal to go to the court, postponing action until he received orders from Col. Hall.

"I should have been ashamed," said Capt. Lovering, "to have reported to any person that I allowed a prisoner to get the better of me."

"Could you not have secured a wagon?"

"I would not have done so under any circumstances. It would have been a bad example for the men."

After Capt. Lovering had told of his twenty-five years' service in the United States Army without ever having been court-martialed before, he was excused, and the taking of testimony was over.

Attorney Blair then made his closing address.

Lieut. Col. E. Hunter, D. J. A. G., in summing up, said:

"Gentlemen, I submit that in our military community anything in the nature of punishment should conform to law, and that a general use of arbitrary power or punishment without trial is calculated to hasten our disbandment as an organization not restrained by law, and in opposition to the spirit of our free institutions."

"Between the officers who exercise power in the manner the accused did and the enlisted men who are liable to become their victims there can be no other relation except that of master and slave."

"The general exercise in the service of power and means such as the evidence shows the accused to have employed in executing his order to have Pvt. Hammond brought before the Summary Court would necessarily result in our officers owning the enlisted men. There would then be little necessity for military tribunals and Judge Advocates, for our system of discipline would be a revival of the one in vogue before the civil war on the plantations of the South, where the right of the master to the obedience and submission of his slave in all lawful things was perfect, and the power belonged to the master to inflict any punishment on his slave not affecting life or limb which he might consider necessary for the purpose of enforcing obedience."

"If you establish the fact that an officer may with impunity order any punishment he pleases to be inflicted on a soldier, you reduce enlisted men to a condition of servitude. That is what is meant by the false doctrine of being masterful. But it is the law that should be our master. There are rules published for the guidance of those who may command, as well as those who may serve. These rules are well considered, appropriate to the conditions of our service, and a strict observance of their principles would go far to prevent catastrophes like the one we have investigated."

"That Hammond should have been produced in court I do not deny, but that his disobedience and stubbornness justified his being roped and dragged there, and in his prostrate, helpless condition, kicked and prodded with the sword, I do most emphatically deny."

"The position in which the accused was placed by the disobedience of Hammond does not appear to have been a perilously trying one, for he had about him in the guard house soldiers who were able to lift Hammond and carry him to court."

"The conjecture does not appear to have been so extraordinary as to justify a military officer either making a mistake of judgment or losing his temper. The law military makes no allowance for the infirmities of human temper. It perceives that loss by soldiers of self-control is loss of power to command respect. No circumstances of irritation will justify a soldier in breaking from the established rules of discipline."

"In this trial I think there is something more than a serious accusation involved. I think the reputation of any officers for good judgment, for command of self, for humanity and justification is all on trial here. This is time of peril to our order and to our tribunals. I think the things which the accused has done tyrannically ought to appear to you who have heard the testimony just as bitter and scandalous as they did to him who felt them. The finding delivered by this court will live long after taps have been sounded over the graves of the men composing this court."

FORT YATES, N. D.

The commissioned force of this garrison consists of Capt. J. B. Hickey, commanding Troop C, 8th Cav. and post, with Lieut. F. S. Hutton as Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary; Capt. Turner, 2d Inf., commanding Co. D; Capt. Abner Pickering, 2d Inf., commanding Co. G, and Lieuts. Wilson, Phillips and Workizer 2d Inf., and Lieut. Crosby, 8th Cav., and Capt. Newgard, Post Surgeon, and Chaplain Headley—all present for duty, and Lieut. T. Q. Donaldson, 8th Cav., absent on leave in South Carolina.

Mrs. Lieut. Wilson arrived from Philadelphia on Nov. 20, and Mrs. Phillips on the 24th from Galesburg, Ill. They are welcome additions to the garrison, where there are few ladies.

Mrs. Pickering and children are in Chicago, 2021 Michigan avenue, where the children are in school. Capt. Pickering has three months' leave and will spend it in Chicago. He will leave here about the middle of December.

All possible expedients for amusement for the winter will be taken advantage of, and to that end an ice pond of good proportions is being constructed by the officers. It will cover nearly one-third of the parade ground.

The Fort Yates Whist Club meets every two weeks. Prizes are awarded once a month to best lady and best gentleman players. The next meeting is at Mr. Walter Graham's, the postmaster's.

The three Indians lynched at Williamsport, N. D., belonged to this reservation (Standing Rock Agency) and the bodies were brought here last week and buried. But one of the five murderers had been tried. He had been granted a new trial by the State Supreme Court, and it was the belief among the settlers that conviction by the courts, under the rulings of the Supreme Court, would be almost impossible. The settlers evidently did not intend to take any chances of their getting off and took the matter into their own hands. That all five of the Indians were not hanged by the lynchers was due to the fact that two of them were in the Bismarck jail. It is probable, however, that they, too, would have been dealt with in a similar manner had they not been removed to the State penitentiary. The murder of which they were all accused was a particularly atrocious one, and occurred just across the river from the post

last February, in which six persons were killed, including twins a year and a half old, and an old woman in the seventies. The Indians here manifest no inclination to resent the lynching.

Lieut. Hutton expects to leave here for New York about Dec. 15, for a two months' leave.

Lieut. Wilson has been detailed to witness the issue of annuities at this agency, vice Capt. Pickering, relieved.

THE ARTILLERY BOYS WIN.

Describing the game of football at Fort Monroe Nov. 12, the Richmond "Daily Press" says: "Thus ended one of the best and most scientific games ever witnessed in Virginia, with a score of 6 to 0 in favor of the Artillery School eleven of Fort Monroe. Three cheers were then given in addition to the club yell, and the Richmond Athletic Club, of Richmond, Va., marched off the field with heads bowed and another scalp disappeared, while the proud and happy wearers of Uncle Sam's blue, after receiving many congratulations and laudatory remarks of their enthusiastic admirers, walked away with a fourth scalp dangling to their belt, and proud of the fact that a total of four games had been won without one touchdown scored against them. Thus stands their record for the season, and many were the cheers which challenged the Hampton Athletic Club, warriors of gridiron renown, to do battle for supremacy on the chalk-marked field of honor."

The Richmonds won the toss. Long kicked to the Richmond 10-yard line, then the Artillery advanced it to the 5-yard line, Richmond kicked to the centre of the field and the "pig" was caught by James, who advanced ten yards before he was downed. The soldiers then braced up, and, by skirting the ends and bucking the line, rapidly carried the ball into foreign territory until they had placed it within two yards of the coveted goal. There the ball was given to Quarterback Roberts, and he was forced through the centre for a touchdown exactly seven minutes after play began. The ball was then brought out to the 25-yard line, and Timberlake kicked a beautiful goal, making the score 6 to 0. When the ball was seen spinning between the goal posts shouts of delight went up from the enthusiastic crowd.

The ball was again kicked by Long to Wilburn, who received it on the 40-yard line, and returned the kick. The ball was caught by Timberlake in midfield, who advanced five yards before he was downed by Elsey. Again did Uncle Sam's artillerymen gird on their armor and look fierce. By steady gains through the line the "poor pig" was shoved along for ten, three, six, one, five, eight, and two yard plunges, until Long was given the ball for a run around right end, resulting in a 15-yard gain. James then received the leather, and in a mass play on the opponent's left tackle the ball was forced down to within six yards of the goal line. Here Timberlake took it and was sent through centre for a touchdown, but after crossing the line the ball was knocked out of his hands and covered by the Richmond men, who were at once pinned to mother earth, making this play result in a touchback, which still left the score 6-0 in favor of the artillerymen. The second half commenced with a kick-off by the Richmond full back to James, who advanced the "pig" to the 40-yard line before he was brought to earth. Here the boys in blue struck a snag and lost the ball on downs. Richmond then gained their first five yards, but failed to make the second, so they tried the quarter back kick and lost the ball. The soldiers then advanced to midfield and lost on downs. The Richmond team again tried to advance, only to find that the "stone wall" was still intact, and, with thirteen yards to gain on the third down, they kicked to the gunners 25-yard line, and downed James in his tracks, but the soldiers again grabbed the "pig" and continued to advance it until past midfield, when the whistle blew. Following is the line-up of the two teams as they played:

Ar. School	Position	Richmond A. C.
Murphy	Right End	Eddens
Dudley	Right Tackle	Elsey
Hiskey	Right Guard	Teaster
Watson	Center	Rand
Prentice	Left Guard	Beshaser
Edwards	Left Tackle	Hull
Cross	Left End	Delvin
Roberts (c)	Quarter Back	Carr
James	Right Half Back	McDowell
Long	Left Half Back	Whittaker
Timberlake	Full Back	Wilburn
Score	Artillery School, 6; Richmond Athletic Club, 0.	
Time of Halves	Twenty-five minutes.	
Roberts	Goal—Timberlake. Referee—Walke. Umpire—Horn.	

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

Nov. 27, 1897.

Two more plays by the dramatic talent of this post were given on Tuesday evening, the 23d, which were pronounced eminently successful by the large audience from the garrison and town of Sackets. The first, "Hearts," the New York "Herald's" prize play, in one act, was cast as follows:

Mrs. Cavendish (a widow) aged 35	Mrs. Simpson
Marion Carew, aged 20	Miss Kilbourne
Lucy (housemaid)	Miss Helen Kilbourne
Cuthbert Devlin, aged 45	Lieut. Yates
Jerome Rutledge, aged 28	Lieut. Barlow

This was followed by a farce, entitled "Which Is Which," and was cast as follows:

Mrs. Mills (housekeeper)	Miss Lee
Miss Pestle (an heiress)	Miss Margaret Kilbourne
Miss Bingham (a poor relation)	Miss Munson
Mr. Capper (an artist)	Lieut. Munson
Uncle Gargle (his uncle)	Dr. Shillock
Mr. Paddles (oil and color man)	Lieut. Rethers

The musical programme, under the direction of Prof. A. Merz, was exceptionally good. The three-act society comedy, "Our Regiment," is now in preparation, and promises to be a hit. On Friday evening, the 26th, Lieut. and Mrs. Schoeffel entertained a party at a progressive dinner. At the five small tables, two decorated in white, one in red, one in pink, and one in pale green, were seated Miss Powell, Miss Lee, Miss Babcock, Miss Munson, Miss Kilbourne, Miss Margaret Kilbourne, Mr. and Mrs. Bookmiller, Mr. and Mrs. Schoeffel and Lieuts. Ramsay, Connell, Barlow, Rethers, Koehler, Wise, Munson and Noyes. After each course, a bell was rung, and the gentlemen progressed, causing a great deal of merriment. The ladies each received a bunch of carnations corresponding with the color of her table, and tied with ribbon to match. The gentlemen were each decorated with a handsome white chrysanthemum. The entertainment was at once novel and artistic.

Lieut. Noyes has returned from secret service and ap-

pears once more in the society of the post, from which has been long missed.

Capt. and Mrs. Lee entertained at dinner Saturday evening, the 27th. Those invited were Col. and Mrs. Ewers, Mrs. Baldwin, Col. Powell, Maj. and Mrs. Kilbourne, and Mr. Noyes. Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Capt. Baldwin, of the 5th Infantry, has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Lee, and is now with Col. and Mrs. Ewers. Lieut. Barlow is away on a two days' leave.

WILLETS POINT.

Nov. 25, 1897.

Recent arrivals at the post for duty are: Capt. Ogden Rafferty, Med. Dept., and the following officers of the new torpedo class: 1st Lieuts. W. H. Wilhelm, 14th Inf.; W. O. Johnson, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. H. J. Hirsch, 15th Inf.; H. L. Hamilton, 22d Inf.; J. S. Murdock, 25th Inf.; A. M. Edwards, 3d Inf.; F. G. Stritzinger, Jr., 23d Inf.; J. S. Herron, 1st Cav.; W. S. McBroom, 18th Inf., and O. J. Charles, 10th Inf.

Miss Sue McQueen and Miss Sue Cummings, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lucas, left on Tuesday for their home at Wilmington, N. C.

Lieut. Altstetter, Engrs., who left on the 30th for his new station, New Orleans, La., will be greatly missed by all his friends here.

Golf is one of our great outdoor sports. With so many young officers the winter promises to be a very pleasant one—hop, concerts, card parties indoors; golf, skating and sleighing without.

ENGINEERS AS SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

Apropos of the communication in your journal of last week under the above heading, signed W. R. K., it might be instructive to invite attention to the organization of the Army of the Potomac at the opening of its last campaign, which culminated with the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

The campaign opened March 29, 1865. At that time the Army of the Potomac was composed of four Army Corps, viz.: 2d, 5th, 6th and 9th, and was commanded by Maj. Gen. George G. Meade.

The 2d Corps was commanded by Maj. Gen. A. A. Humphreys; the 5th by Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren; the 6th by Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright and the 9th by Maj. Gen. John G. Parke. The Commanding General at the date of his promotion to the rank of Brigadier General in the regular service, was an officer of the Corps of Engineers. All of the corps commanders were officers of the same corps, and all five, at the date of the assumption of their volunteer commands, were on active duty with their corps.

After all, the cry of "On to Richmond," which we heard for several years, it remained for an Engineer officer, Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, commanding 25th Corps, to be the first officer to enter the city.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

Recent Fort Riley items from the "Guidon" are: Mrs. Bell gave a delightful hop supper Friday night. Lieut. Christain entertained with a delightful supper Friday night after the hop. Mr. and Mrs. John Magee, of Watkins, N. Y., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. McClernand. Mrs. Foltz left for Kansas City Tuesday, where she will visit her brother, Mr. Keefer. Dr. and Mrs. Powell entertained last week in celebration of their 15th wedding anniversary. The guests pronounced it a most delightful affair. Lieut. and Mrs. Cronkhite entertained at dinner last evening. Chaplain Barry will speak to-night at the post chapel on the subject, "Is a man better than a sheep?" Miss Neenah Ward will spend Thanksgiving Day with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. F. K. Ward. Chaplain and Mrs. Barry gave a dinner Thursday evening, complimentary to Mrs. Graham, of Leavenworth. Lieut. and Mrs. Arnold entertained at dinner on Friday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Brett entertained at dinner on Friday evening. Mrs. Sturgis and Mrs. Lawler, mother and sister of Lieut. Sturgis, who have been guests for the past week of Lieut. and Mrs. Sturgis, leave on Monday. Lieut. Sturgis, after a few days' sickness is again fit for duty. Capt. F. M. Scott spent two days in Manhattan, last week. Miss Adams, sister of Lieut. Adams, arrived from Alabama last week. The Misses Lane, of Pennsylvania, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. Stone. Mrs. Byram and daughter, Cornelia, arrived home Saturday from Denver. Mr. Macdonald, father of Lieut. Macdonald, arrived Wednesday from Denver. Mr. and Miss Cravens and Miss Moody, of Kansas City, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Sibley. Lieut. Arnold is out again, but is rather particular as to which arm he shakes when shaking hands with his friends. Mrs. Sibley entertained the little friends of her niece, Charlotte Webster, on Saturday evening last, in honor of her birthday. Lieut. and Mrs. Cronkhite entertained with an elegant supper Saturday evening last, complimentary to the St. Louis guests. Capt. and Mrs. McClernand entertained thirty of their friends at a Hunt Breakfast on Saturday, given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Magee. Lieut. and Mrs. Hartman arrived Monday, as guests of Mrs. Hartman's mother and father, Capt. and Mrs. Ward. They are on their way from Albany, the recruiting station, to Fort Reno, their new station. Capt. and Mrs. Scott, who have been for the past month guests of Adj. and Mrs. Scott, left yesterday for their home in Texas. The Captain comes to Riley every autumn to witness the maneuvers and his many friends always welcome his visit. His genial disposition always makes him a most welcome visitor at the post.

REGULAR ARMY AND NAVY UNION.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

At the last session of the National Corps of the Regular Army and Navy Union, held in Kansas City, the recall of the charter of John M. Schofield Garrison, located at Washington, D. C., was ordered. Past National Commander J. B. Morton was expelled and Paym. Gen. Daniel O. Drannen was dishonorably discharged. This action is due to the combined efforts of the present Commander and Adjutant General. Ever since Mr. Shindler took the chair as National Commander, the order has lost many true and loyal members, and has been disgraced by reported expressions of personal spite. Mr. Morton, as well as Mr. Drannen, have been true and loyal comrades and friends of the Union and that organization took the first step downward in the election of Mr. Shindler, as National Commander. The Regular Army and Navy Union will never prosper under such management. To the best of my ability, for years I have worked hard for the welfare of the order and was a comrade and friend of the order as true and loyal as any one now enrolled, but recent events have caused me to blush, to see the aims and objects disregarded in such a way.

EX-COMRADE.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

G. O. 64, NOV. 18, 1897, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes tables announcing the result of the annual small arms firing competition for 1897. (Abstracts from the above order will be found in the "Army and Navy Journal" of Nov. 20, 1897, page 213.)

G. O. 65, NOV. 23, 1897, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

The following named officers and enlisted men are honorably mentioned in orders to the Army as having distinguished themselves by specially meritorious acts or conduct in service under the circumstances and at the times and places mentioned:

Nov. 5, 1877.—Maj. Louis M. Maus, Surg. (then 1st Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon), for specially meritorious service on the Belle Fourche River, North Dakota, in that, while serving with a small detachment suddenly surrounded by an overwhelming force of hostile Sioux Indians, he succeeded in extricating the party from a most perilous position by his tact and discretion.

Feb. 4, 1896.—Pvt. Reese A. McCown, Battery L, 4th Art. (then Private, Battery L, 3d Art.), and Pvt. Ellis Kritzer, Battery D, 3d Art. (now out of service), for meritorious and courageous conduct in the attempt, at the risk of their lives, to save a civilian from drowning in the Mississippi River, near Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La.

Feb. 27-28, 1896.—For specially meritorious services in the rescue of the passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer Point Loma at the mouth of the Columbia River, near Fort Canby, Wash.: Pvt. Joseph C. Saxton, Battery M, 5th Art. (now out of service), who, while a volunteer in the lifeboat which upset with its crew, assisted the captain, who had become helpless by the injuries received from floating wreckage, to the shore, thus saving his life; Pvt. Charles Swope, Co. D, 1st Inf. (then Private, Battery M, 5th Art.), who swam out to the wreck through the heavy surf, cleared the life-raft which had become unserviceable by having become entangled with cordage, and thus was the means of rescuing seventeen persons from the wreck; Pvt. Louis Klapprott, Battery B, 5th Art. (now out of service), who went out through the breakers and wreckage to the life-raft and brought in a drowning man; and Capt. Selden A. Day, 5th Art., who by his zeal, skill, intelligence, and bravery in directing the operations of the men of his detachment, himself in the high surf and floating wreckage, materially assisted in saving lives.

Jan. 3, 1897.—1st Sergt. George E. Hughes, Troop H, 8th Cav., for meritorious conduct in rescuing, at Sturgis, South Dakota, at imminent risk to himself, a lady from a pair of runaway horses.

May 10, 1897.—Sergt. Harry N. Dickinson, Troop C, 1st Cav., for meritorious conduct in attempting, at imminent risk to himself, to stop a runaway horse attached to a wagon and preventing what might have been serious injury and possible loss of life, in Chicago, Ill.

July 5, 1897.—Corp. Samuel E. Grim, Co. H, 21st Inf., for meritorious and courageous conduct in saving, at the risk of his life, two comrades from drowning in Lake Champlain, near Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

August 7, 1897.—Pvt. Lyman Fife, Co. D, 21st Inf., for meritorious and courageous conduct in saving, at the risk of his life, a civilian from drowning in Lake Champlain, near Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

By command of Major General Miles:

SAM'L BRECK, A. G.

G. O. 66, NOV. 24, 1897, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, Washington, Nov. 12, 1897.
By direction of the President, the two batteries of 10-inch guns on Staten Island near Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., now designated as the Clifton and Ravenna batteries, together with any adjacent defenses yet to be built, will hereafter be known and designated as Fort Newton, in honor of the late Gen. John Newton, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., who for many years was in direct charge of the works in New York Harbor.

By command of Major General Miles:

SAM'L BRECK, A. G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. E. S. Otis, Dept. Comdr., will proceed to and inspect Fort Apache, and Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and Forts Wingate and Bayard, New Mex. He will be accompanied by Capt. John S. Mallory, U. S. A., Acting Judge Adv., who will assist him in this duty. (S. O. 101, D. C., Nov. 19.)

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 21, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Atwood, Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. A. (S. O. 100, D. C., Nov. 18.)

Maj. Daniel D. Wheeler, Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster of the Department, will proceed to Forts Custer and Harrison, Mont., on duty in connection with the final disposition of the Quartermaster's property appertaining to the former post. (S. O. 145, D. C., Nov. 19.)

1st Lieut. George A. Skinner, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Spokane, Wash., and will return to his proper station, Fort Sherman, Idaho. (S. O. 176, D. C., Nov. 20.)

Payments of troops in the Department of Texas, on the muster of Nov. 30, 1897, will be made as follows: By Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Chief Paymr., in person, at Fort Sam Houston, and in currency, shipped by express, at Fort McIntosh and Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; by Maj. John L. Bullis, Paymr., in currency, shipped by express, at Fort Bliss, Brown, Clark and Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 129, D. T., Nov. 26.)

Leave for three months, to take effect Dec. 1, 1897, is granted Capt. Norton Strong, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., Nov. 26.)

Payment of troops in Department of Missouri, for the muster of Nov. 30, will be made by Col. George W. Candee, Chief Paymr., at Forts Brady, Wayne and Thomas and the Rock Island and Indianapolis Arsenals, and any troops temporarily absent; by Maj. Charles McClure, Paymr., at Fort Sheridan, Columbus Barracks and Fort Leavenworth, and any troops temporarily absent; by Maj. John P. Baker, Paymr., at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis Powder Depot, Fort Logan H. Roots, the Army and Navy General Hospital and Forts Sill, Reno and Riley, and any troops temporarily absent. (S. O. 210, D. M., Nov. 26.)

Leave for three months is granted Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bates, Deputy Paymr. Gen. (H. Q. A., Nov. 27.)

1st Lieut. Basil H. Dutcher, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will then report at Fort Grant, Ariz. Ter., for duty. (H. Q. A., Nov. 27.)

The leave granted Post Chaplain Walter Marvine, is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Nov. 29.)

Maj. Joseph K. Corson, Surg., having served more

than thirty years in the Army, is, on his own application, retired from active service. (H. Q. A., Nov. 30.)

Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Asst. Surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for service therewith during the examination of 1st Lieut. Charles P. Elliott, 4th Cav., only, vice Maj. Robert H. White, Surg., who will resume his seat on the board upon the conclusion of said examination. (H. Q. A., Nov. 30.)

Capt. James C. Ayres, O. D., will make not exceeding four visits to the works of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, Derby, Conn., on official business. (H. Q. A., Nov. 30.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 6, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert C. Williams, 1st Cav. (H. Q. A., Nov. 27.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Robert P. P. Wainwright, 1st Cav. (S. O. 209, D. M., Nov. 24.)

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 10, 1897, is granted Capt. Colon Augur, 2d Cav. (S. O. 208, D. M., Nov. 23.)

Leave for two months and ten days, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. William G. Sills, 2d Cav. (H. Q. A., Nov. 29.)

Leave for two months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. Frank U. Robinson, 2d Cav. (H. Q. A., Nov. 29.)

3d CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Dugan, 3d Cav. (S. O. 208, D. M., Nov. 23.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Dugan, 3d Cav., is extended two days. (S. O. 208, D. M., Nov. 23.)

Lance Corp. E. West, H, 3d Cav., has been appointed Corporal.

1st Lieut. T. R. Rivers, Adjut., 3d Cav., is appointed Secretary of the Lyceum. (Fort Ethan Allen, Nov. 27.)

4th CAVALRY.—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Floyd W. Harris, 4th Cav., is further extended ten days. (H. Q. A., Nov. 29.)

5th CAVALRY.—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

1st Lieut. William E. Almy, 5th Cav., Aid, will take charge of the office of the Judge Advocate of the Department and perform the duties incident thereto, during the temporary absence of Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., Judge Adv. (S. O. 144, D. D., Nov. 18.)

6th CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

1st Lieut. John M. Stotsenburg, 6th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. (H. Q. A., Nov. 27.)

Corp. M. Kier has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. J. J. Walker appointed Corporal in I, 6th Cav.

Troop G, 6th Cav., and band, will attend the funeral of the late Brig. Gen. Albert Ordway, N. G., Dist. of Columbia. (Fort Myer, Nov. 24.)

1st Sergt. John J. Sweeney, Troop B, 6th Cav., has been the recipient of many congratulations from friends upon his appointment as Ordnance Sergeant. Sergt. Sweeney served in the 6th Cav. since 1884, and twelve years of that time as a non-commissioned officer. He is a thorough soldier and a most popular 1st Sergeant. He is ordered to the fort on Ship Island, Miss., where he will have ample opportunity to soliloquize upon the fortunes and misfortunes of an ordnance sergeant.—K. C. Times.

Corp. Lee McComb has been promoted Sergeant, and Candidate Pvt. P. H. Mullan appointed Corporal in Troop B, 6th Cav.

7th CAVALRY.—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

2d Lieut. John O'Shea, 7th Cav., will proceed from Fort Bayard, N. M., to rejoin his proper station (Fort Huachuca, Ariz.), and report to the Commanding Officer, for duty. (S. O. 103, D. C., Nov. 22.)

9th CAVALRY.—COLONEL DAVID PERRY.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Kenzie W. Walker, 9th Cav., is extended four months on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., Nov. 26.)

10th CAVALRY.—COLONEL GUY V. HENRY.

1st Lieut. W. E. Shipp, 10th U. S. Cav., was on Nov. 18 assigned to temporary duty with Troop C.

Pvt. Theopolous E. Janifer, band, 10th Cav., was on Nov. 17, appointed Sergeant, vice Thompson, discharged. The vacancy existing in Troop E for Sergeant will be retained for Sergt. Janifer.

Pvt. Grant Burrus, Troop F, 10th Cav., was on Nov. 15 appointed Corporal, vice Burrus, discharged.

Pvt. Edward H. Braxton, Troop H, 10th Cav., was on Nov. 15 appointed Corporal, vice Jones, retired.

During the disability of 1st Lieut. L. Hardeman, Q. M., 10th U. S. Cav., Q. M. and Commy. of Post, 2d Lieut. S. D. Rothenbach, 10th U. S. Cav., will perform these duties. (Fort Assiniboine, Nov. 18.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Batteries H and L, 1st Art., will proceed to a point on the Reservation two miles northwest of the barracks and encamp and establish a camp of observation and instruction. (Fort Barrancas, Nov. 21.)

Corp. J. P. Quinn has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. K. Kranczunas appointed Corporal in Battery G, 1st Art.

2d Lieut. J. Hagood, 1st Art., is placed in immediate charge of mounting certain guns. (Sullivan's Island, S. C., Nov. 22.)

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. William P. Van Ness, 1st Art. (S. O. 275, D. E., Dec. 1.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. W. P. Van Ness, 1st Art. (St. Francis Barracks, Nov. 29.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

The present status of 1st Lieut. Henry A. Reed, 2d Art., so far as relates to his connection with Battery D of his regiment at Fort Adams, is discontinued, and he will, hereafter, be reported on returns of his proper battery, K, at Fort Schuyler, as on detached service in the A. G. O. (S. O. 272, D. E., Nov. 27.)

Leave for four days is granted 1st Lieut. M. G. Zalinski, 2d Art. (Fort Adams, Nov. 24.)

Leave for three days is granted 2d Lieut. H. F. Jackson, 2d Art. (Fort Adams, Nov. 24.)

The following transfers are made in the 2d Art.: 2d Lieut. George Blakely, from Battery H to Light Battery A; 2d Lieut. Joseph L. Knowlton, from Light Battery A to Battery H. (H. Q. A., Nov. 29.)

Corp. Joseph Gagnon has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. M. Brennan appointed Corporal in Battery G, 2d Art.

Leave for five days is granted 2d Lieut. A. W. Chase, 2d Art. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 24.)

Leave for two days is granted 1st Lieut. R. P. Davis, 2d Art. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 25.)

Sergt. T. Shea, C, 2d Art., is detailed Provost. (Fort Warren, Nov. 30.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Nov. 29, is granted Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art. (S. O. 271, D. E., Nov. 26.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

2d Lieut. Charles P. Summerall, 5th Art., is detailed counsel for Pvt. Frank R. Spencer, Battery L, 5th Art., before the G. C. M. at Fort Wadsworth. (S. O. 272, D. E., Nov. 27.)

Pvt. H. J. Quigley has been appointed Corporal in Battery E, 5th Art.

1st Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, Adjut., 5th Art., will transfer property and funds for which he is responsible to 1st Lieut. E. McGlachlin, Q. M., Acting Adjutant. (5th Art., Nov. 23.)

Sergt. C. A. Moberg, M, 5th Art., having re-enlisted, is continued in rank from July 20, 1897. (5th Art., Nov. 24.)

Col. John I. Rodgers, 5th Art., will assume command of his regiment in addition to his present duties, retaining station at Governors Island, N. Y. The band and staff of the 5th Art. will remain at Fort Hamilton. (S. O. 274, D. E., Nov. 30.)

2d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

The ordinary leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew, 2d Inf., is extended seven days on surgeon's certificate of disability. (H. Q. A., Nov. 26.)

Leave for one month and twenty-three days, to take effect on or about Dec. 12, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Julius A. Penn, Adjut., 2d Inf. (H. Q. A., Nov. 30.)

5th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HENRY C. COOK.

Leave for three months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, to take effect as soon as he shall be able to travel, is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick B. Shaw, 5th Inf. (H. Q. A., Nov. 24.)

2d Lieuts. J. W. Heavey and F. M. Savage, 5th Inf., are attached respectively to Cos. H and E, for temporary duty. (Fort McPherson, Nov. 20.)

Adtl. 2d Lieut. W. D. Newbill, 5th Inf., will report to Co. F for duty. 2d Lieut. F. E. Bamford will report to Co. C for duty. (Fort McPherson, Nov. 13.)

Corp. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, E, 5th Inf., is detailed Post School Teacher. (Fort McPherson, Nov. 21.)

8th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JAMES J. VAN HORN.

Leave for two months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 2d Lieut. William E. Welsh, 8th Inf. (H. Q. A., Nov. 29.)

9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

Leave for two days is granted 2d Lieut. W. S. Barlow, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 26.)

Sergt. C. M. Wright, B, 9th Inf., will proceed to Boonville, N. Y., for a deserter. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 28.)

11th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

2d Lieut. Herbert O. Williams, 11th Inf., will proceed to Jackson, Miss., for duty with the National Guard of that State. (H. Q. A., Nov. 27.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Charles W. Penrose, 11th Inf. (Fort Apache, Ariz.) (S. O. 102, D. C., Nov. 20.)

Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Bennett, 11th Inf., is relieved from further duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., and will proceed to his home, preparatory to retirement. (H. Q. A., Nov. 30.)

13th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

2d Lieut. L. H. Bash, 13th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Niagara, Nov. 25.)

The funeral of the late Pvt. James Ryan, A, 13th Inf., took place at Fort Porter, Nov. 29, with military honors.

1st Lieut. W. R. Sample, 13th Inf., will perform duties of Q. M. and Commissary during absence of Lieut. P. C. Harris on leave. (Fort Porter, Nov. 29.)

14th INFANTRY.—COLONEL THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

The following transfers are made in the 14th Inf.: 1st Lieut. Henry C. Cabell, from Co. C to I; 1st Lieut. William S. Biddle, Jr., from Co. I to C; 1st Lieut. Samuel Seay, Jr., from Co. D to K; 1st Lieut. Henry G. Learned, from Co. K to D. (H. Q. A., Nov. 24.)

17th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN S. POLAND.

2d Lieut. A. T. Ovenshine, 17th Inf., is detailed in charge of Post School. (Columbus Barracks, Nov. 23.)

Capt. Thomas Sharp, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Nov. 26.)

18th INFANTRY.—COLONEL DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Albert S. Brookes, 18th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (H. Q. A., Nov. 29.)

19th INFANTRY.—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.

1st Lieut. Edward T. Winston, 19th Inf., now at Fort Brady, Mich., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for medical treatment by Maj. John M. Banister, Surg. (H. Q. A., Nov. 24.)

Capt. Charles T. Witherell, 19th Inf., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., for the examination of applicants for the position of Post Quartermaster Sergeant, U. S. A., vice Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Bennett, 11th Inf., relieved. (S. O. 210, D. M., Nov. 26.)

20th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Dec. 3, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. William P. Burnham, 20th Inf. (H. Q. A., Nov. 30.)

21st INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

Lance Corp. W. Kelleher, G, 21st Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

22d INFANTRY.—COLONEL CHARLES A. WIKOFF.

Pvt. John Moloney, Co. E, 22d Inf., was on Nov. 24 appointed Sergeant, vice Humphreys, discharged.

23d INFANTRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSCHINE.

1st Lieut. William H. Allaire, 23d Inf., is detailed as additional member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 129, D. T., Nov. 26.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Commy. Sergt. Michael Young, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; Sergt. Simon Connelly, Detachment of Ord., Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey; Sergt. David H. Willard, Co. E, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.; Sergt. Henry J. Smith, Co. A, 11th Inf., Fort Apache, Ariz. Ter.; Sergt. Frederick N. Reed, Co. E, 18th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Musician Robert Shafer, Battery A, 5th Art., Fort Hamilton, N. Y. (H. Q. A., Nov. 29.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Spokane, Wash., Nov. 29, 1897. Detail: Capt. George H. Palmer,

16th Inf.: Capt. Edward R. Morris, Asst. Surg.; Capt. William C. McFarland, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles R. Tyler, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John F. Preston, Jr., 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin T. Simmons, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Warren H. Cowles, 16th Inf., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 177, D. C., Nov. 22.)
Garrison C. M., Fort Slocum. Detail: Capt. S. A. Day and O. E. Wood and Lieut. M. C. Buckley and W. H. Tschappat. (Fort Slocum, Nov. 20.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: 1st Lieut. Ross L. Bush (promoted from 2d Lieut., 15th Inf.), to the 25th Inf., Co. K, to date from Nov. 15, 1897, vice Green, retired. Addl. 2d Lieut. Edward A. Roche, 21st Inf., to a vacancy of 2d Lieut., 15th Inf., Co. B, Nov. 15, 1897, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Bush, promoted. (H. Q. A., Nov. 26.)

ARMY BOARDS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Lieut. Col. Lloyd Wheaton, 20th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Henry Carroll, 6th Cav.; Maj. Henry McElderey, Surg.; Maj. Jacob A. Augur, 4th Cav.; Capt. Wm. F. Lippitt, Jr., Asst. Surg., 1st Lieut. James A. Cole, 6th Cav., Recorder. (H. Q. A., Nov. 18.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Bennett, 11th Inf.; Capt. William P. Evans, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., Q. M., 19th Inf.; is appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., Nov. 29, 1897, to examine into the qualifications of Q. M. Sergt. Nathan Cahn, 19th Inf., Sergt. Paul E. Guyot, Co. D, 19th Inf., and any other Sergeants of that regiment at that post who are eligible and desire the position of Post Quartermaster Sergeant. (S. O. 207, D. M., Nov. 22.)
(For additional Army Orders, see page 256.)

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

November 28, 1897.

Society at Fort Douglas during the past week has been somewhat brighter. The principal event was the regular hop, which was given in the post hall on Friday evening. Among the invited guests were seen Benner K. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick, Miss Marix, Mr. and Mrs. Wedekind, Miss Katharine Judge, Lieut. Wells, Mr. Caine and Mr. McMurdy.

On Thursday evening Maj. and Mrs. Girard gave a delightful dinner party to Adj. Cartwright, Lieut. and Mrs. Jenks, Lieut. Kerwin and Lieut. Miller.

Another charming dinner party was given the same evening by Lieut. Augustine. His guests were Lieut. Gurney, Lieut. Jackson and Mr. McMurdy, of the city. Little Elizabeth Augur gave a birthday party to her small friends in the post yesterday afternoon. During the party the regimental band stationed themselves outside the house and gave a serenade to the children, who were extremely pleased with the music.

Last Tuesday Miss Black left the post on her way to Boise City. Miss Black was one of the most popular young ladies who have visited the post since the regiment arrived. With the exception of about two months, she has been visiting with her sister, Mrs. Nelson, ever since last November.

Mrs. Lieut. Dashiell, who has been very ill for some time past, is now able to be about again. Mrs. Dashiell was confined to the hospital in the city and returned to the post last week.

Chaplain Allensworth left for Ogden last evening to deliver three lectures in that city to-day.

A number of the officers and ladies of the post expect to attend the military ball, given in the city this week.

There was a dearth of social events at Fort Douglas week before last. There were only two parties given; one a dinner by the officers' mess, and the other was the regular bi-monthly meeting of the card club. These two affairs made up the entire list of social gatherings.

On Wednesday evening, the 17th, the card club held its regular meeting in the rooms of the Officers' Club, and the time was most pleasantly passed. The entertainment was given by Mrs. Liscum and Lieut. Cartwright, who did it in a most delightful manner. The game indulged in was "Sixty-three," and there were several tables of enthusiastic players. Very pretty prizes were offered, and the first prize for the ladies was carried off by Mrs. Leitch, and the gentlemen's was won by Col. Crandall. The consolation prizes were presented to Mrs. Ducat and Lieut. Miller, who won the least number of points during the evening. After the prizes were awarded the tables were cleared and delicate refreshments served. Besides the officers and ladies that were present there were also Miss Katharine Judge, Miss Harkness, Miss Ora Harkness and Miss Wallace, from the city.

Last Sunday, the 21st evening, the Officers' Mess gave an informal dinner party to Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson and Miss Black.

1st Lieut. Lindsay, of the 9th Cav., and Lieut. W. W. Forsyth, of the 6th Cav., visited Fort Douglas last week. Quite a sudden and unexpected surprise was sprung on Adj. Cartwright a few days ago when a morning paper came out with the announcement that "Mrs. Liscum and Mrs. Cartwright" were to have charge of the next meeting of the card club. The Lieutenant is a bachelor, and when it was announced that "Mrs. Cartwright" was to give the party it caused the Adjutant much embarrassment, and he was made the butt of a great deal of joking in the garrison.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Referring to recent practical exercises at Fort Leavenworth, the "Times" says: "They came near enough being real. A soldier of C Troop was found to be in possession of some revolver ball ammunition. This was detected by the whizz of the bullet. An examination was at once made, the offender discovered and placed in confinement. The troops were divided into browns and blues, the latter representing the cavalry, and it was an engagement clearly of cavalry against infantry. Capt. Huston commanded the latter and Capt. Kerr the mounted men. The cavalry gained a decided victory over the infantry, capturing all of the wagon train. The center of operations was in the vicinity of the post, and at one time it seemed as though the engagement was right in its very midst. It was the most interesting exercises yet held by the troops. It was a good deal more than a sham battle. It required much calculation on the part of those in command to gain victory."

"La France Militaire," of Nov. 3, announces the graduation of a class of 76 members from the "Ecole Supérieure de Guerre." The names are listed in order of merit—1 to 13 inclusive are classified "very good;" 14 to 68 "good;" 69 to 76 "good enough."

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Col. Frank, commanding the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, announces the following: The Major General Commanding the Army having directed the discontinuance of the use of the experimental marching maneuvers by the school batteries and the return to that of the Infantry Drill Regulations as used prior to the preparation of this drill, all parades and other ceremonies at this post will hereafter be as prescribed therein. Beginning Nov. 24, and until further orders the regular daily drill will be in the schools of the company and battalion (close order) Infantry Drill Regulations, under the direction of the battalion commanders, who will take up the battalion drill as soon as the batteries have acquired sufficient familiarity with the company drill.

The battery competition began on Monday, Nov. 20. The following officers constituted the board to conduct the competition: Capt. William F. Stewart, 4th Art.; Capt. John D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles D. Parkhurst, 4th Art.

Instruction in the Departments of Chemistry and Explosives and of Electricity and Mines, was ordered to commence on Wednesday, Dec. 1, and continue daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. For this instruction the class of student-officers was divided into two sections as follows: First section.—Lieuts. Lemly, Benton, McMahon, Gatchell, March, Snow, Horn, Morton, McManus, Williams. Second section.—Lieuts. Brown, Cree, Hinds, Hayden, Ellis, Lyon, Harris, Shipton, Timberlake.

FORT RENO, O. T.

Fort Reno, O. T., Nov. 28, 1897.

For many years Fort Reno has been considered a gay post in the minds of our friends not here. It was gay when the 3d Cavalry were stationed here, very gay when the 5th Cavalry breathed the shifting atmosphere of this "beautiful land," and now, we are trying to keep the record up to the old standard.

Lieut. Bullard, 10th Inf., and family, have joined after an absence of four years on college duty in North Carolina, and are living in the quarters recently vacated by Lieut. Koops, upon his removal to Fort Sill.

Capt. Barrett, who was thrown from his carriage last July and severely injured, has not recovered sufficiently for active duty and has gone to Hot Springs for treatment.

Miss Goodin, of Cincinnati, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Sumner Lincoln.

Miss Virginia Force is visiting Miss Hillman.

One of the pleasantest entertainments of the season was a musicale given at the home of Chaplain and Miss Hillman last Tuesday. About twenty persons were present and the programme consisted of piano selections by Miss Hillman, baritone solos by Lieut. Clarke, violin solos by Miss Force, soprano solos by Miss Virginia Eskridge and readings by the Chaplain.

On Wednesday Mrs. Helmick gave a luncheon for the young ladies, which included Misses Force, Hillman, Clarke, Bland and Virginia and Mary Eskridge.

Friday, a delightful hop was given in honor of Miss Force, followed by a "hop supper" given by Lieut. and Mrs. Van Vliet in their charming home.

Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Galbreath entertained some twenty friends, including Maj. and Mrs. Woodson, from the Indian Agency, at "Latto." The prize winners were Mrs. Van Vliet, Mrs. Tutherly, Miss Force, Chaplain Hillman, Maj. Woodson and Lieut. Van Vliet.

On Sunday the Protestant Sunday School came at 10, Episcopal service at 11, Roman Catholic Sunday School at 3 and the Chaplain's regular meeting at 7.

The post is about to lose one of her most charming young ladies, Miss Emily Bland, niece of Col. Pearson, who has been spending the summer with her uncle. It is understood she goes East to be present at the marriage of her older sister, Miss Mary, to Lieut. Hugh D. Berkeley, 1st Cav., about Christmastide.

Invitations are out for music and cards at Mrs. J. T. Kirkman's this evening, and unless the blizzard norther which is raging doesn't freeze us stiff, Fort Reno will keep on its effort to make the best of its isolated, forsaken position and be gay.

FORT LOGAN, COLORADO.

Thanksgiving Eve furnished a treat to the garrison in the shape of a "Tableau-Gibson Pictures," under the management of Capt. and Mrs. Coolidge and Mrs. G. S. Young. The programme included: "Their Presence of Mind" (They had been within their room but a moment when they were startled by a knock)—Mr. Jamerson, Mrs. Jamerson, Mr. Field. "When He Once Goes Out, it is Hard to Get Him Back"—Mr. Wallace, Miss E. Carpenter, Master Bennet. "A Little Story—By a Sleeve"—Mr. Wansboro, Mr. Goodin, Miss Reed. "When is a Joke Not a Joke" (When you are telling it to an Englishman)—Mr. Bennet, Mrs. Bennet, Mrs. Nichols. "Reading the Will"—Mr. Baker, Mr. Wallace, Mrs. Worden, Miss Ada Howell, Mrs. Wallace. "Golf is Not the Only Game"—Mr. Field, Miss Hamilton. "The American Girl Abroad"—Mr. McIver, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Baker, Mrs. Jamerson. "Lenten Confession"—Miss E. Carpenter, Miss Reed, Master Jack Bennet. "Is Bicycling Bad for the Heart?"—Mr. Koehler, Mrs. Wallace. "That Delicious Moment" (When you find you are to take in to dinner the girl who yesterday refused you)—Mr. Baker, Mr. Jamerson, Mr. Russell, Miss Carpenter, Miss Hamilton, Miss Reed. "Nothing But Fame" (The world's applause is not everything)—Mr. Goodin, Mr. McClure, Mrs. Bennet. "Her Protector"—Miss E. Carpenter, Master Harold Young. "Puzzle" (Find the girl who has been kissed within five minutes)—Mr. McIver, Mr. Goodin, Mrs. Jamerson, Mrs. Nichols, Miss Carpenter. "Love Will Die"—Mr. Koehler, Mrs. Wallace, Cupid. Extra—"That Delicious Moment" (When you meet the nobleman your daughter has captured in Europe)—Mr. Sills, Miss E. Carpenter, Mrs. Worden, Mr. Bennet. "Her Nightmare" (How she saw herself)—Mr. Bennet, Mr. Russell, Mr. Wansboro, Mr. Koehler, Mr. Baker, Mr. Field, Miss Hamilton. "Who Will Look After This Boy—In Days to Come?" (When women's rights prevail)—Miss Carpenter, Master Bennet, Miss E. Carpenter. "Puzzle" (Find the wife of the man who is telling the story)—Mr. Baker, Mr. McClure, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Russell, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Worden, Mrs. Nichols, Miss Reed. "When Doctors Disagree"—Mr. Bennet, Master Bennet, Miss Hamilton. "Puzzle" (Find the man who is paying for the dinner)—Mr. Field, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Russell, Mr. McClure, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Jamerson, Miss Reed, Mrs. Bennet.

CAVALRY HORSES.

In a cavalry troop there generally grows up between each horse and his rider a strong bond of sympathy and friendship. Soldiers in the cavalry service are in most cases stationed at remote Western posts, where, far from home and friends, and as a rule unmarried, they are necessarily very limited in their social pleasures and amusements. On this account, perhaps, the propensity for having pets of various kinds is very strongly developed, and increases the sense of fellowship between the horses and their riders. Cruelty or inattention to the wants of their horses is a rare trait among cavalrymen; and even should this be the case from the feeling of proprietorship, cruelty from one soldier to the horse of another would be resented as an injury to the owner himself.

This comradeship is more in evidence upon a long march, or while in the field, engaged upon arduous or dangerous duties. On such occasions, when forage often becomes scarce, cavalry soldiers will jealously guard every grain that their horses receive; and should the sergeant, through carelessness or prejudice, give a trifle more or less to one than the other, it often provokes a vast deal of grumbling—so closely is the trooper interested in the welfare of his horse.

Here it comes—the troop herd. First a tiny cloud of dust, far out on the grassy prairie, growing larger and larger and mounting higher and higher with each moment of observation; then, as it approaches nearer, vague outlines begin to take tangible shape, waving tails, and bodies glossy with exercise; while beneath all is a mass of quick-moving legs, which make the ground fairly tremble under the shock. How happy and impudent they appear, as they rush along after the mounted soldier at their head, often pressing him so closely that he partly turns in the saddle and waves them back. They have been out since early morning drill, in charge of their cavalry guard, and, like so many jolly school boys on a holiday picnic, have rolled and romped and nibbled at the sweet young prairie grass to their hearts' content.

Here passes one, covered with clinging mud from head to foot—a condition which will doubtless cost him a good-natured reprimand from the soldier who is to groom him. And here comes another, kicking wildly to right and left, and causing the horses in his rear to give him a wide berth. On they go towards the troop stable; and as they turn into the post, the guards gallop ahead and spread out on the flanks, to prevent any bold individuals from trampling on the grass of the well-kept parade and thus incurring the Colonel's high displeasure.—Charles Dudley Rhodes, in December "Lippincott's."

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1897.

The Thanksgiving holiday has given a new impetus to social life at the garrison and the past week has been filled with events of interest. The first of these was a cadet tea given by Mrs. Tillman, on Wednesday afternoon, for her guests, Miss Julia Dent Grant and the Misses Tillman, nieces of Prof. Tillman. The Misses Webster, Josephine Roe and Cadets Woodruff, Scott, Scales, Heintzelman, Kromer, Humphrey, C. B., Brown, L., and Stevens were among the guests present.

At the Thanksgiving Eve hop on Wednesday evening, the guests were received by Mrs. Cassatt, assisted by Cadets Williams, Peyton and Gleeves, of the 1st, 2d and 3d classes, respectively. Supper was served in Grant Hall during the evening. Dancing lasted until 1 a. m. Among the guests from a distance were: The Misses Colton and McChesney, of Syracuse; Marshall, of Montclair; Kennedy, of Nashville; Moore, of New York; Jeffers, of Philadelphia; Ball, Bradley, Agnell, Ess, O'Connell and DeLany, of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie; Benfy, Speyer, Fitch, and Wait, of New York; Lee, of Washington; McCalumet, Kill, Morris, Mitchell and Adams, of New York; King, of Albany; Nichols and Wheeler, of Newark; Oakley, of Newburgh; Shelton, of Roselle, N. J., and Simpson, of New York. Among those present who were visiting at the post were: Miss Tremaine, a guest of Mrs. Wilder; Miss M. Randolph, a guest of Mrs. Gordon; Miss Traphagen, a guest of Mrs. Bruff; the Misses Atkinson, guests of Mrs. Fieberger; Miss Grant and the Misses Tillman, guests of Mrs. Tillman; Miss Mochring, a guest of Mrs. Cassatt; Miss Berry, a guest of Mrs. Thompson; Miss Wynn, a guest of Mrs. Wood; Miss Ross, a guest of Miss Shipman; Miss E. Alexander, a guest of Mrs. Larned; Miss Webster, a guest of Mrs. Hein; Mrs. Heintzelman, Miss Boerman, the Misses Howard, who were visiting at Highland Falls; Miss Josephine Roe, Miss Salor, a guest of Miss Spurgin; the Misses Woodruff, Patten and Coleman, guests of Mrs. King; Mrs. Dodson, a guest of Mrs. Bruff; Mrs. Randolph, a guest of Mrs. Landers, the Misses Michie, Davis, Craney, Spurgin, Ward and Parker, of the post; Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Todd, who arrived at the post on the previous Sunday, were also among the guests.

A large number of spectators gathered to witness the football game which took place at about 10:30. The teams were recruited from members of the 4th class. The team selected from the ranks of A and D companies was matched against that drawn from the B and C company men. The result was a score of 18 to 0 in favor of A and D. Full justice was done to the excellent fare at the Thanksgiving dinner, which followed at the Cadet Mess Hall. In the afternoon the superintendent's quarters were crowded with guests in response to Mrs. Ernst's invitation to the young ladies of the post and a large number of friends among the cadets. Mrs. Tillman poured tea and Miss Michie served chocolate.

On Friday evening occurred the young people's dance in Schofield Hall. A number of the bachelor officers joined the party, which was pronounced a decided success.

A cadet tea at which Miss Spurgin and the Misses Davis assisted in receiving the guests was given for Miss Webster, a niece of Col. Hein, by Mrs. Hein on Saturday afternoon.

A novel and thoroughly enjoyable entertainment was given by Mesdames Michie, Edgerton and Gordon at the quarters of Capt. Gordon, on Saturday evening. It was in every sense a "football" party and the idea was carried out throughout the evening. The guests were the members of the first and scrub teams, the officers who have assisted in coaching and Mr. Harmon S. Graves, who has rendered invaluable assistance in this line. The table decorations were made to represent goal posts. At either end of the table, candlesticks of silver were arranged in pairs fastened together by gray and black ribbons. A football tied with the cadet colors, gray and black, was suspended from the chandelier. The floral decorations were chrysanthemums.

Miss Wheeler, daughter of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, of Washington, is a guest of Mrs. Ward.

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Appleton & Co. Mr. Matthews is as fond of the field and
the woods as Thoreau or John Burroughs and he here
invites others to join with him in the pleasure he de-
rives from his rambles abroad. The book is illustrated
by 160 drawings, made by the author, and gives much
information about flowers, shrubs, birds and insects.

The United Service Club, located at 16 West 31st
street, has changed its name to the "Army and Navy
Club of the City of New York." Only commissioned of-
ficers of the Army and Navy, including the Militia, are
eligible to membership, and in this respect it is the only
distinctively military club in New York. During the
year, through the efforts of a few of its more enthusias-
tic members, over four hundred names have been added to
its rolls. The dues of non-resident members are only
five dollars a year, and in this class are included all com-
missioned officers in the Army and Navy and Marine
Corps of the United States, in active service, and all
members who reside fifty miles or over from the city.
Those not included in the above and who reside within
the limit of fifty miles from the city are resident mem-
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crease the resident membership particularly so as to en-

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the Army and Navy. The most successful and select
clubs in other large cities are military and it should be
so here.

The "Militar Wochenblatt" comments on the disastrous
consequences which its lack of cavalry entailed upon the
Italian Army in the Abyssinian campaign. It did not
possess a single trooper. There were no cavalry patrols
to bring in information as to what was going on beyond
the immediate field of vision, and Italian leaders were
therefore forced to rely solely upon intelligence brought
in by spies, who in many instances were untrustworthy.
Even when the enemy did not show himself, the Italians,
forced to remain constantly prepared for battle, were
worn out with false alarms. What occasioned this un-
nerving feeling of insecurity? Simply and solely the
want of cavalry.

We have received a copy of the address by Gen. James
H. Wilson, at the 27th Annual Reunion of the Society
of the Army of the Cumberland held Sept. 27, 1897.
In it he declares that the military virtues of honor, cour-
age, fortitude and ambition are the very foundation and
bulwarks of a nation's true greatness; that war is fre-
quently necessary and inevitable and comes upon us like
a thief in the night and that constant readiness for war
is not only the best guarantee of prosperity and peace,
but the best school of true citizenship and love of coun-
try. "It is a curious coincidence," Gen. Wilson further
says, "that every separate Army, every military division
and department, and every Army corps except two on
our side were commanded by professional soldiers and
graduates of West Point, and the same is true in a still
higher degree of the Confederacy, for not only Lee,
Longstreet, Johnson, Hood, Beauregard, Taylor and
Kirby Smith but Davis their President as well, with all
their corps commanders except two were also professional
soldiers and graduates of West Point." The address is
principally devoted to a biography of and an eulogium
upon Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, of whom this anecdote is
told. Worried by the constant complaints that came
to him from Washington before the battle of Nashville,

IVORY
There are
a hundred im-
itations, They all
lack the remark-
able qualities of
the genuine.
IT
FLOATS
SOAP

Thomas exclaimed: "Wilson, they treat me as though I
were a boy! They do not seem to think in Washington
that I know enough to plan a campaign or to fight a
battle. Now—if they will let me alone, I'll show them
what we can do. You know that we shall win this bat-
tle and that we shall fight as soon as it is possible!"
After the battle, during the night, "as dark as Erebus,
so dark indeed that one could scarcely see his horse's
ears," Wilson heard the ponderous gallop of a heavy
horseman on the turnpike close behind, and soon the
exultant voice of the great leader shouting in his ear:
"Is that you Wilson? Dang it to hell didn't I tell you
we could lick 'em—didn't I tell you we should lick 'em?"
And before I could reply "You are right General, we've
done it," the big horseman had turned about and was
galloping back through the darkness towards Nashville.

DEFENSES OF PHILADELPHIA.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles made his first visit on
Tuesday to the defenses of Philadelphia, at Fort Dela-
ware and vicinity. He was accompanied by Maj. Ray-
mond, in charge of the construction of the fortifications,
and by Lieut. Cosby, Maj. Raymond's assistant. Gov-
ernor Hastings, who was expected to accompany the party,
was detained at Harrisburg by the illness of his wife.
The three Army officers took an early train from Phila-
delphia for Delaware City, arriving there about 9 o'clock
in the morning. They boarded the engineer tug and af-
ter viewing the work at the mortar battery below Dela-
ware City proceeded to Fort Delaware and Finn's Point,
on the New Jersey shore. Gen. Miles's visit was brief,
and after inspecting the fortifications he was taken to
Wilmington on the Government tug in time to take the
Limited Express for Washington. Maj. Raymond and
Lieut. Cosby returned to Philadelphia.

The Public "Ledger" says: "About \$1,000,000 has
been spent thus far on the fortifications at Fort Dela-
ware and vicinity. From 300 to 500 men have been em-
ployed upon the work since construction of the new bat-
teries was begun about three years ago, and the progress
has been very rapid, though work has been carried on in
the usual quiet manner. A battery of three 10-inch guns
on disappearing carriages has been completed in every
part at Finn's Point and a detail of twenty-five artil-
lerymen has been ordered from the Washington Barracks
to garrison the new battery. Barracks have been con-
structed and it is expected that the artillerymen will ar-
rive within a short time. During the last year the con-
struction of emplacements for the big guns which are to
be placed at Fort Delaware, has been going on. Owing
to the spongy nature of the soil it has been necessary to
drive hundreds of piles, but the concrete foundations for
the guns have been put in place and the remainder of the
work is going forward. There are to be three 12-inch
and three 10-inch guns at Fort Delaware. On the Dela-
ware shore, below the entrance to the canal at Delaware
City, a mortar battery is under construction. Nearly all
the old guns at Fort Delaware have been removed from
their original places on barbette and casemate. The old
smooth-bores—three 15-inch, eight 10-inch and ten 8-inch
—have been parked in the meadow adjoining the fort.
Fifteen or more old 10-inch Parrott guns, transformed to
8-inch rifles, have been mounted in the lower casemates,
and would prove very effective against an enemy's ves-
sel at a range of a mile or farther."

Chaplain M. M. Goodwin, U. S. N., attached to the
Wabash, has resigned his commission. The resignation
has been accepted to take effect from Nov. 30. Chaplain
Goodwin was charged by Capt. H. F. Picking, command-
ing the Wabash, with drunkenness and other unseemly
behavior. The Chaplain denied that he had been intox-
icated, but explained to the Department that he had
suffered severely from headache, neuralgia, etc. He
thought, however, that it was advisable for him to re-
sign and accordingly submitted his resignation with the
result indicated.

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CAMPS FOR ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION.

There seems to be good sense in the suggestion of the Artillery Board, that the garrisons of the forts recently constructed be concentrated at camps of instruction, from which points the several batteries can be sent in turn to familiarize themselves with the armament and waterways connected with each fort assigned to the entire regiment. Many of the older officers of artillery have feared the result of a return to the vicious one company post system. Under the proposed plan the number of officers and men on special duty would be reduced to a minimum and great expense would be saved. Under the old system each one company post had to have its commanding officer, adjutant, quartermaster, signal officer, bakers, teamsters, carpenters, etc., etc., until the number of men actually available for instruction at the guns was reduced one-third.

At the central station provision would be made for the entire regiment, and at the outlying forts only such temporary buildings would be needed as would suffice to protect the temporary garrison and the squads always there to guard and protect the guns, etc., from deterioration. Bringing the batteries of the regiment together for theoretical instruction at the central station would promote a desirable spirit of rivalry, would greatly increase esprit de corps, and would retain in the artillery service very many of the trained non-commissioned officers, and other gunners who now re-enlist in cavalry and infantry regiments in order to be at a regimental post.

The plan would be particularly desirable for the regiments garrisoning the South Atlantic and Gulf coast forts. Formerly, at those stations, when the yellow fever appeared the troops were not removed, and the garrison cemeteries bear witness to the ravages of the disease. Of late years, however, the humane course has been pursued of removing the garrisons of infected districts to more healthful localities, as was done with the New Orleans garrison this year, and as will probably be done with the Fort Barrancas garrison, where the fever has also appeared. Aside, however, from the danger of yellow fever epidemics, many of the new forts in the South are surrounded by marsh lands, and are unhealthy to the last degree. Life throughout the long, hot summer becomes a burden. The men must suffer from the wasting Florida fever, dengue and other malarial diseases, and the remoteness of the forts from business centers makes them expensive to supply. During some part of the year, however, troops could be placed at them for instruction and information, and at less cost than would result from constantly occupying them with a complete garrison. It would appear that a plan having so many advantages would commend itself to the authorities.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

The service committees of the two Houses of Congress will have considerable work to perform after Monday next. The last session, like all first sessions of Congress, was taken advantage of by members to reintroduce bills which failed of passage during the preceding session and to introduce new measures which they had prepared. On account of Speaker Reed's refusal to appoint any committees until the last day of the session, it was impossible for the service committees of the House to consider any of the bills referred to them, and they will have that work on hand when they begin their meetings.

Following the course of the House committees, the Senate Naval Committee occupied itself only with the consideration of matters relating to naval appropriations, armor plate and naval nominations. The Senate Military Committee was more industrious. It favorably reported several measures, among them Senator Sewell's bill increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers. This bill subsequently passed the Senate. The provisions of the measure are not satisfactory to the War Department authorities and it is proposed to have them amended in the House. Adj. Gen. Breck is preparing a report on the subject in which he will urge that the benefits of the increase be given to retired non-commissioned officers. He will also ask for a different rate of pay.

Secretary Alger is decided in his expression of disapproval of the movement on foot to secure the retirement of Brig. Gen. T. H. Stanton, Paymaster General of the Army, under section 1244, Rev. Stat., authorizing the President, at his discretion, to retire an officer who has reached the age of 62 years. It is understood that the President would like to make two appointments in the Pay Department, but it is expected that the first will not be made until a vacancy is occasioned in May next, consequent upon the retirement of Maj. William Arthur, now stationed at Atlanta, Ga. It is said that Senator Proctor is behind the movement to retire Paymr. Gen. Stanton, and that he will advocate the appointment of Lieut. Col. and Deputy Paymr. Gen. Asa B. Carey, Chief Paymaster of the Department of Dakota, as Paymaster General. A large number of Senators are rallying to the support of Gen. Stanton, however, among them Senator Shoup, of Idaho, a man who is understood to have great influence with the President. The retirement of Maj. and Paymr. J. W. Wham is again being discussed, and should this officer be retired, an opportunity will be afforded the President, in connection with the approaching retirement of Maj. Arthur, to make the two appointments which he desires to bestow. Little can be learned as to whom the President has singled out for these appointments, but it is hinted that they are civilians. Gen. Stanton will not retire on account of age until Jan. 30, 1899, and he has expressed no desire to retire before that time.

There seems to be a revival of interest in La Pucelle and following Mark Twain's story of her, the Century Company publish "The Days of Jeanne D'Arc" by Mary Hartwell Catherwood, author of the Romance of Dollard, the White Islander." Mrs. Catherwood is to be congratulated upon her success in giving new interest to an old subject. She has drawn a very noble figure and succeeds in investing it with the interest of actual life. In her preface she says of Jeanne d'Arc that "she is almost the only human being who grows more admirable and wonderful the nearer you come to the truth about her." The old story is told in a fascinating style and loses nothing of its pathos and purity in the hands of this delightful writer. The Century Company also publish "Miss Nina Barrow," a story by Frances Courtenay Baylor. It is a spirited tale of a particularly miseducated little American girl, who is the type of many such children spoiled by undue indulgence and adherence to the mistaken theory that we are to consider the unformed judgments of the young in determining what is best for them. A contrast is made in this story with a sensible English home, where traditional rules of propriety and order are observed. Mrs. Baylor strikes a timely blow at the vicious theories of education which are in danger of undermining the character of Americans and reduce them to a condition of self-indulgence wholly destructive to vigorous manhood and womanhood. Another book from the Century Company is a volume of its collection, entitled "Baby World." It is a collection of pretty stories, lively rhymes and plentiful pictures which will please the little folk as much as its predecessor of the same series.

The Philadelphia "Inquirer" says: "The spectacle of the governments of Europe uniting to wage a commercial war against the United States in order to keep out of England or Continental Europe articles of manufacture or the products of the soil which the people of Europe desire or must have in order to sustain life would be an engaging exhibition of governmental folly that would be as likely to produce revolution at home as amazement in the United States. But such action would solidify opinion on this side of the ocean. We should not have to worry as to what European nations are our friends or enemies. The Goldwin Smiths and Godkins would find their occupation gone. There would be no need for pathetic allusions to 'the common tongue' and the plea that blood is thicker than water when, instead of a single country engaged in a commercial war against us with the assistance of the Godkins and the home importers, there would be a united Europe standing 'shoulder to shoulder' against the United States."

The Navy Department will temporarily retire the monitor Puritan and the dispatch boat Dolphin from active service, and by so doing will secure a force of men sufficient to form crews for the gunboats Vicksburg and Princeton. Unless Congress shall promptly authorize the enlistment of additional men as recommended by Secretary Long in his annual report, it will continue to be a necessity for the Department to place vessels in ordinary in order to put new ships in commission, and on account of the desire of the administration to maintain an effective fighting force on the North Atlantic coast such a state of affairs will be very embarrassing. Few ships in the service now have a necessary complement of officers and men. Concerning the Iowa, the Board of Inspection and Survey say: "The ship is decidedly under-officered, officers being badly needed to superintend the fighting of the battery as well as to carry on the ordinary duty of the vessel. The complement, which is very small for a vessel of the Iowa's class, is now much below the maximum and want of men is badly felt. The efficiency of this small complement has been still further impaired by the frequent changes which have taken place. The Board need only mention as evidence of the pernicious effect of this system of transfers the fact that upon the trial not a single gun captain in the 12 or 8-inch turrets had ever seen their guns fired, this notwithstanding the fact that the ship had had target practice upon several occasions in the five months since her commission." Most of the men attached to the North Atlantic squadron are short-time men, those just entering upon their terms of enlistment being sent abroad for duty on vessels stationed in foreign waters. The Department will make an effort to add more officers to the Iowa, but it is impossible at present to supply her with a larger crew.

The Hon. Melville Bull, M. C., from Rhode Island, whose opinion on the subject of an increase of our Navy was quoted in the "Army and Navy Journal" of Nov. 13, is reported by the Newport (R. I.) "Herald" as saying: "Nothing tends so much to adjust international questions by arbitration, as a good fleet of warships available to enforce a just demand on another nation. I am heartily in favor of an appropriation by Congress, during the coming session, sufficient to enable the Secretary of the Navy to contract for three battleships and at least for fifteen torpedo boats. I am a firm believer in both these types of vessels, especially in the latter class, for two reasons. First, because these vessels have proved their efficiency in the recent naval battles and especially so in the naval battles between China and Japan as well as the trouble in Brazil. Then, besides, the addition of torpedo boats to our Navy will give commands to thoroughly competent lieutenants, whereas, now they are compelled to await the promotion to the position of commander before they can hope to attain a command, although in a few—a very few cases—they are given a small command of the grade of lieutenant commander."

A report has been received at the Navy Department from Capt. P. F. Harrington, commanding the Puritan, stating that the machinery of that vessel is again in bad condition, and calling attention to the fact that extensive boiler repairs are required. These can be made at a comparatively small cost and the Secretary has accordingly authorized the work. The repairs will be made at Norfolk and will consume about four months. Her commander and executive officers and a small crew only will be retained aboard her, her other officers and men being utilized on other vessels in need of them. Since the Puritan's entrance into active service on Dec. 10, 1896, she has been a source of worry and annoyance to her officers and the Department. The machinery of the vessel was placed in position some fifteen years ago, and is consequently out of date. Shortly after the ship was placed in commission last December she was ordered to join the North Atlantic squadron at Charleston. She succeeded in safely arriving at her destination, but upon her return trip to New York her machinery became disabled off Cape Hatteras and it was necessary to send the cruiser Columbia to her relief. Repairs were then made and the ship has since been maneuvering with the squadron.

St. Nicholas for November has the first chapter of "The Buccaneers of Our Coast," by Mr. Frank R. Stockton. As Mr. Stockton says, "there is a great deal that is instructive and entertaining in the lives and doings of many of the American pirates; and there is so much of romance about their proceedings that we shall endeavor to enjoy their adventures and their traditions, without nauseating ourselves with their crimes and their inhumanities." Boucanier is French for beef drier, and this was the name given to the crews who were accustomed to land in the West Indies to kill and cure for beef the cattle roaming over these islands in the days when piracy flourished. The first chapter of the history of the Buccaneers is very interesting and Mr. Stockton proposes to make the others equally so, skipping lightly over what he finds repulsive and unpleasant in pirate life, so as to add still further to the attraction it has always had in the fancy of youth. This number also contains an amusing plantation story, "A Funny Little School," such as its author, Mrs. Ruth McNery Stuart, has the art of telling to perfection.

From the "Revue du Cercle Militaire" we learn that the operations of the cyclist company organized by Gen. Plutzinsky during the Russian maneuvers were a complete success.

ADDITIONAL ARMY ORDERS.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien, 5th Inf., has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 31, 1898. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

The retirement, Dec. 2, of Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Bennett, 11th Inf., under the act of June 30, 1882, is announced. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

Capt. W. E. Parviance, Asst. Surg., is appointed Post Treasurer and Librarian. (Fort Columbus, Nov. 30.)

The C. O., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will send Acting Hosp. Steward Charles M. Hagen to Chicago for duty to the attending surgeon, to take the place of Acting Hosp. Steward Conrad E. Ribband, awaiting discharge. (S. O. 212, D. M., Nov. 29.)

Two months' leave on surgeon's certificate of disability, to take effect as soon as he shall be able to travel, with permission to leave the Department of Texas and to apply for an extension, granted 2d Lieut. Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., 5th Cav. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

The following transfer in the 9th Inf. is made: 1st Lieut. Carl Reichmann, from Co. E to Co. F; 1st Lieut. Francis H. Schoeffel, from Co. F to Co. E. (H. Q. A., Dec. 2.)

1st Lieut. H. J. Hunt, 6th Inf., is attached to Co. D for temporary duty. (Fort Thomas, Nov. 29.)

Coincident with the season of the Officers' Lyceum—from Dec. 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898—instruction will be given by 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, 9th Inf., Engineer Officer, to the class of non-commissioned officers in military topography and map making. (Madison Barracks, Dec. 1.)

2d Lieut. F. D. Ely, 13th Inf., is appointed officer in charge of Post Exchange. (Fort Columbus, Nov. 30.)

2d Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, 21st Inf., is detailed in charge of Post School. (Plattsburg Barracks, Nov. 30.)

Par. 11, S. O. 243, Oct. 16, 1897, H. Q. A., which relieves Addl. 2d Lieut. Thomas Q. Ashburn, 25th Inf., from temporary duty with Co. G of that regiment, and directs him to report in person to the Commanding Officer Fort Custer, Mont., for assignment to duty with Co. A, 25th Inf., is revoked. (H. Q. A., Dec. 1.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Bliss, Texas, Nov. 3. Detail: Lieut. Col. Clarence M. Bailey, 18th Inf.; Capt. Charles B. Hinton, 18th Inf.; Capt. Charles L. Steele, 18th Inf.; Capt. Augustus C. Macomb, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edson A. Lewis, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Percival G. Lowe, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Haydon Y. Griggs, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward S. Walton, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Nathaniel F. McClure, 5th Cav.; Judge Adv. (S. O. 131, D. T., Nov. 29.)

The following privates of the Hospital Corps, U. S. A., have recently passed an examination for position of Acting Hospital Steward. The numbers show the standing in class: 1. John B. Anderson, Fort Snelling, Minn.; 2. George W. Hicks, Fort Sherman, Idaho; 3. William Machon, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; 4. Patrick O'Brien, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; 5. Howard R. Jackson, Fort Grant, A. T.; 6. Warren E. Dubes, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; 7. Harry T. Brown, Fort Riley, Kan.; 8. Jason D. Byers, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 9. Chas. R. Abbott, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 10. James Sweeney, Fort Douglas, Utah; 11. Fred H. Durham, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; 12. Robert Spordler, Fort Clark, Texas; 13. Frederick Halstead, Fort Snelling, Minn.; 14. James J. Carter, Fort Snelling, Minn.; 15. Revell M. Walker, Fort Harrison, Mont.; 16. Charles Blumeling, Fort Adams, R. I.; 17. Samuel J. Slough, Key West Barracks, Fla.; 18. Ernest L. Harris, Fort Logan, Colo.; 19. George C. Douglass, West Point, N. Y.; 20. John H. Bigham, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 21. Shelby G. Cox, Fort Bayard, N. M.; 22. William A. McGuire, Fort Thomas, Ky.

Sergt. H. D. Whitehead, M. 2d Art., will conduct a desalter to Fort Ethan Allen. (Fort Warren, Dec. 2.)

1st Lieut. E. L. Butts, 5th Inf., is placed in charge of all athletic property at post. (Fort McPherson, Nov. 24.)

U. S. COAST AND GEODIC SURVEY.

E. D. Taussig, Lieut. Comdr., U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector, C. and G. Survey Office.

J. C. Gillmore, Lieut., U. S. N., C. and G. Survey Office.

John Q. Lovell, P. A. Paymr., U. S. N., C. and G. Survey Office.

Steamer Bache, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette, U. S. N., command, Address Station D, New York City. Will sail Tuesday, Dec. 7, for Key West, Fla.

Steamer Blake, Lieut. Comdr. A. Dunlap, U. S. N., commanding, Sparrows Point, Md.

Schooner Eagle, Ensign Henry A. Wiley, U. S. N., commanding, Chase, Md.

Steamer Endeavor, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forse, U. S. N., commanding, 334 Hughes st., Baltimore, Md.

Schooner Matchless, Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Taussig, U. S. N., commanding, care Wm. A. Woodall & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Steamer Patterson, Lieut. Comdr. E. K. Moore, U. S. N., commanding, San Diego, Cal.

Steamer Gedney, Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Osborn, U. S. N., commanding, Sausalito, Cal.

Steamer McArthur, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., commanding, Oakland, Cal.

The following schooners are laid up: Spy and Transit at Pensacola, Fla.; Quick at Madisonville, La.; Cosmos at Seattle, Wash., and Earnest at Bremerton, Wash.

GROUNDING OF THE TUG NINA.

Navy Department, Washington, Nov. 29, 1897.

In the matter of the inquiry into the circumstances connected with and growing out of the grounding of the U. S. Tug Nina and her tow, the Robert Dillon, on Egg Island Shoal, off Wolf Island, or thereabouts, at or near one o'clock antemeridian, on or about the 16th day of October, 1897.

The report of the court of inquiry in the foregoing matter is approved, subject to the following remarks: "The court finds, in par. 6 of the report that . . . Lieut. Dougherty did, however, show lack of judgment and committed a grave error in not having frequent soundings taken in order to know that the Nina and her tow were in safe water;" and in par. 7 "there were difficulties in the way of obtaining correct soundings from the Nina, but the attempt should have been made."

This distinction drawn by the court between negligence and "lack of judgment" or "grave error" on the part of Lieut. Dougherty, is not recognized by the Department, and that officer is deemed to have been negligent and inefficient in this particular, as well as in not improvising a code of signals, day and night, for communicating with the brig in case of necessity, such as actually arose, and in not using the steam whistle of the tug to indicate, when, on the morning of Oct. 16, after the two vessels had struck and the Dillon still remained aground, that the Nina was endeavoring to communicate with her.

The opinion of the court "that no further proceedings are necessary," is, with some hesitancy, approved.

The Judge Advocate General will furnish Lieut. Dougherty and the owners of the Dillon with a copy of the report of the court, and of the Department's views in the premises.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Nov. 20.—Ensign R. H. Jackson, detached from the Puritan and ordered to the Foote.

NOV. 26.—Ensign H. E. Smith, orders modified, to take steamer of Dec. 27, instead of Dec. 7, for Honolulu, H. I.

Chief Engr. W. W. Dungan, detached from Cramps Yard, Dec. 21, ordered home, and retired Dec. 22.

Asst. Paymr. R. C. Schenck, appointed Paymaster of the Vicksburg, Dec. 1.

Paymr. J. Foster, detached from the Vicksburg, Dec. 1, and will resume duties at Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Capt. F. Rodgers, appointed president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, Dec. 1.

Asst. Naval Constr. S. F. Smith, ordered to Navy Yard, League Island, Dec. 1.

Asst. Engr. S. E. Moses, detached from the Monterey, Dec. 4, ordered home, granted two months' leave, authorizing delay of arrival home till Jan. 15.

NOV. 27.—P. A. Surg. S. S. White, detached from the Concord and ordered to the Wheeling.

NOV. 29.—Lieut. J. H. Oliver, orders Nov. 19 modified, detached from the San Francisco at once and ordered to the Torpedo Station.

Ensign F. B. Sullivan, ordered to the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

NOV. 30.—Carpenter J. Burke, detached from the Monterey, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Acting Carpenter W. P. Harding, detached from the Navy Yard, Mare Island, and ordered at once to the Monterey.

Asst. Engr. E. H. Dunn, detached from the New York Yard and ordered to the Concord temporarily. On arrival on the Asiatic station will be transferred to the Olympia.

Ensign T. J. Senn, detached from the Monterey on the day before she leaves Mare Island Yard.

Paymr. L. C. Kerr, ordered to be detached from the Yorktown when out of commission.

P. A. Engr. J. K. Robison, ordered from the Yorktown to the Monterey. Order of Nov. 18 revoked.

Asst. Engr. S. E. Moses, detached from the Monterey, ordered home and granted leave.

Asst. Paymr. Geo. Brown, Jr., appointed from Nov. 15, 1897.

DEC. 1.—Sailmaker C. H. Jones, detached from the Lancaster and ordered home.

Lieut. A. Reynolds, unexpired leave revoked and ordered to the Bureau of Equipment, Dec. 3.

DEC. 3.—P. A. Engr. J. K. Robison, detached from the Yorktown and ordered to the Monterey at once.

Paymr. H. E. Drury, placed in charge of the Naval Clothing Factory, New York Yard.

Mate A. Anderson, detached from the Dolphin, Nov. 23; ordered to the Vermont.

Lieut. G. H. Peters, detached from the Amphitrite, Dec. 13, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Paymr. G. H. Read, detached from the Naval Clothing Factory, Navy Yard, N. Y., ordered home and granted sick leave of four months.

Lieut. F. E. Sawyer, appointed as executive officer of the Fern, Dec. 10.

Lieut. A. Mertz, detached from the Fern, Dec. 10, and ordered to the Amphitrite.

Ensign J. F. Carter, detached from the Saratoga, Dec. 13 and ordered to the Cincinnati.

DEC. 2.—P. A. Paymr. T. H. Vicks, to Navy Yard, New York, as Assistant Storekeeper.

Lieut. H. K. Hines, unexpired leave is revoked, and he is ordered to Branch Hydrographic Office, Cleveland, O.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 2.—Maj. Henry A. Bartlett, U. S. M. C., granted leave for two months from Dec. 1, 1897, and ordered placed on the retired list of officers of the Marine Corps upon expiration thereof.

Capt. M. C. Goodrell, U. S. M. C., granted leave of absence for one month from Dec. 6, 1897.

Capt. C. P. Porter, U. S. M. C., detached from command Marine Guard, U. S. S. Lancaster, and ordered to report in person to the Colonel Commandant, U. S. M. C.

The International News Co. of New York City again make their annual contribution to the cheerfulness of Christmas by bringing forward the customary beautiful "Holiday Numbers" of the foreign periodicals. There is a complete list of them in another column of this issue of the "Army and Navy Journal." The prints which accompany these Christmas numbers are really beautiful and worth more as pictures than many times the price of the book.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President on Nov. 30 made the following appointments:

Surg. Paul Fitzsimmons to be a Medical Inspector.

P. A. Surg. Frederick J. B. Cordeiro to be a Surgeon.

Asst. Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar to be Passed Assistant Surgeon.

Med. Dir. James R. Tryon has been detailed to represent the U. S. N. at the Congress of Hygiene, to be held at Madrid, Spain, in April next.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The annual meeting of the American Society of Naval Engineers will be held in Washington, D. C., at 2 p. m., in the lecture room of the Columbian University, on Jan. 7 and 8, 1898. Friday, the first day, will be devoted to the reading and discussion of papers, the awarding of the medal for the prize paper, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The election of officers for the ensuing year will be held after this. Papers to be read at this meeting should be sent to the secretary-treasurer before Jan. 1. Saturday forenoon will be devoted to a visit to the gun shops at the Washington Navy Yard, the Congressional Library, and other places of interest to visiting members. The first annual banquet of the society will be held at 7:30 p. m. Tickets, \$6 for each cover.

The torpedo boat Winslow will be placed in commission in a few days. Lieut. J. B. Bernadou will command the vessel.

The Illinois Naval Militia Association has called a meeting at Chicago, Nov. 30, to consider the matter of having the old gunboat Michigan, replaced by a modern warship on the great lakes. A number of prominent persons have been invited to be present at the meeting to deliver addresses.

Orders were sent from Navy Department on Friday, Dec. 4, to Commander-in-Chief North Atlantic squadron, directing him to proceed South when repairs are completed, stopping for drill and evolutions in the vicinity of Dry Tortugas.

Orders have been issued at the War Department for the gunboat Wilmington to sail on Nov. 29 for duty on the South Atlantic Station. She will stop at St. Thomas en route. While in port at Wilmington, Del., she was presented with a silver punch bowl and glasses, on behalf of the citizens of the city, whose name she bears and also with a splendidly bound Bible, costing \$100 and paid for by contributions from the public school children. The presentation of the silver punch bowl took place at the Grand Opera House. There were addresses of welcome by Senator George Gray and ex-Senator Anthony Higgins. The silver souvenir was formally presented to the gunboat by ex-Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard, and was received by Comdr. C. C. Todd, of the Wilmington.

The mobilization of the Italian fleet was to take place about Nov. 15, and on a very large scale, although conducted in an economical fashion, the men not actually going afloat. The idea was to test the various active and auxiliary services, and to discover with what degree of facility the Navy may pass from the footing of peace to that of war. All the ships in commission and many in the reserve were ready for sea, and every preparation for hostilities was made at the ports and naval stations, while the signal places along the coast were fully manned and tested. The mobilization includes about 8,000 of the 23,000 men in the Navy.

Two French torpedo boats, No. 133 and Dondert de Legree, came into collision while maneuvering in the Mediterranean off Algiers, Nov. 10, and No. 133 was so badly stove that she sank four minutes after the crash. The other boat succeeded in reaching port, but was so much damaged that she could not have gone much further. No lives were lost.

Capt. Frederick Rodgers, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty as president of the Board of Inspection and Survey. Commo. Geo. Dewey, who is relieved from duty in that position, will sail from San Francisco, Dec. 7, for Yokohama, where he will relieve Commo. F. V. McNair of the command of the Asiatic squadron. Commo. McNair was originally slated for the Inspection Board, but it is now said that he will succeed Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee as president of the Examining and Retiring Boards when that officer retires next February.

Several hundred spectators witnessed a rattling game of football between the teams of the U. S. S. New York and U. S. S. Iowa, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Nov. 25. Two full halves were played and the New York's team did not allow their opponents to make a goal, although the men from the Iowa fought like tigers to get across their opponents' line. In the first half the New Yorks kept the ball in the Iowa's territory, and rolled up 28 points. The Iowa team failed to score. In the second half the Iowas were again blanked, the final score being 42 to 0 in the New Yorks favor.

During the past two or three years several serious accidents have occurred at target practice or when saluting with quick-firing guns. It has been discovered that when the breech mechanism of the 6-inch quick-firing guns is slightly worn, the safety stop fails to act, the result being that the powder charge may be fired before the breech is actually closed. That accidents have thus been caused there is little doubt, and the Admiralty have arranged for the immediate examination of the safety stops on all guns in the service. A method of remedying the defect has been approved, and will be at once applied where necessary. As an extra precaution the Admiralty have directed that it is to be part of the duty of one member of each gun's crew to see that the safety stop is working correctly when the breech is open and before the firing tube is inserted.

The trial trip of the torpedo boat Winslow, built by the Columbian Iron Works, of Baltimore, was a decided success. The trial board was as follows: Capt. Frederick Rodgers, president; Comdrs. William H. Brownson and William H. Emery, Chief Engr. Roekler and Naval Constructor J. R. Hanscom. The contract required the boat to make 24½ knots an hour on a trial run of two consecutive hours. She accomplished the test with 24.8 knots to her credit, leaving, as one of her critics expressed it, a safe margin by which her speed is to be computed. The speed at which the boat went over the course was at the rate of an ordinary railroad train, and was exactly 28½ land miles an hour. Lieut. John B. Bernadou, who is to command the Winslow when she goes into commission, is enthusiastic in her praise. The highest speed she made on the run was 25.2 knots, while she was on the first half of the course, with a strong wind in her teeth. She did not seem to be affected by the conditions of the sea, and made her speed apparently independent of them. Among those on board was Lieut. S. Takakura, a naval constructor in the Japanese navy, who is superintending the construction of a cruiser for his government at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia. The Winslow will be immediately prepared for service, and in about two weeks she will be towed to the Norfolk Navy Yard and turned over to the Navy.

The battleship Iowa and the torpedo boat Foote were on Wednesday formally accepted by the Secretary of the Navy from their builders, the Cramps and the Columbian Iron Works, respectively. On Thursday the Department accepted the gunboat Vicksburg, built at Bath Iron Works, Me.

Dry Dock No. 3 at the New York Navy Yard will be pumped out on Saturday and an opportunity will thus be afforded to ascertain the extent of the injuries to the dock.

The sub-committee appointed to draft the Navy personnel measure failed to complete its work on Friday, and has to report on Saturday. The first section of the bill as drafted relates to amalgamation, and has several sub-provisions. The first provides that officers of Engineer Corps shall be transferred to line and be commissioned as line officers. Older Engineers are to surrender the benefit of the six years' clause and will be transferred according to date of commission. This will place them after the bulk of the line officers now in grades of Captains and Commanders. Two-year Engineer graduates are to take rank after class they graduated with, and four-year cadet Engineers are to take rank with line officers, their date according to their graduating multiple, as is now the case with these Engineers who entered as Naval Cadets. All cadets shall be graduated as Ensigns at the expiration of four years, and any of them shall be available in all grades for duty as Engineers. The "Journal" has already explained the method of transfer to be pursued. Engineers will be allowed eighteen months to qualify as line officers, at expiration of which time they will be examined, and if not qualified, dropped. Selection will be made by a board of five Rear Admirals, and officer retired shall be promoted to next higher grade. Army pay is adopted with longevity increase. Under the new plan the average age of the Ensign upon receipt of his commission will be 22; Lieutenant, junior grade, 25; Lieutenant, 30; Lieutenant Commander, 36; Commander, 44; Captain, 51½; and Flag, 58½. The period of enlistment is fixed at four years, and enlisted men are permitted to retire after thirty years.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adm. M. S. Card. Address as noted under vessels.

ASIATIC STATION.—Commo. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Commo. Geo. Dewey ordered to command per steamer of Dec. 7, from San Francisco.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted. Commo. J. A. Howell ordered to command, per steamer from New York, Dec. 5.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. J. N. Miller. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Colby M. Chester, senior officer. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.—Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball. Address as noted under vessels.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson. (Training ship.) On a cruise with apprentices. Sailed Magdalena Bay for Hilo, H. I., Nov. 21. Is due at Hilo, H. I., Dec. 3, leave Dec. 13; arrive Honolulu Dec. 23, leave Jan. 2; arrive San Francisco about Jan. 27. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. B. S. Richards (p. s.) At San Francisco Nov. 29. Ordered to survey harbor of Brito, Guatemala. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training ship.) At Key West, Dec. 1. Address there. Comdr. A. Ross will command about Dec. 15.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay. Gunnery vessel. At Port Royal, where she will be used as a gunnery ship. Address Port Royal, S. C.

ANNAPOLIS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Hunker (n. a. s.) At Annapolis, ready for a cruise. Will sail in a few days and will arrive Barbadoes Dec. 17, leave Dec. 17; arrive Martinique Jan. 1, leave Jan. 7; arrive St. Kitts Jan. 12, leave Feb. 1; arrive St. Thomas Feb. 6, leave Feb. 13; arrive La Guayra Feb. 22, leave March 1; arrive Curacao, March 5, leave March 12; arrive Key West March 31, leave April 7; arrive Savannah, Ga., April 14, leave April 20; arrive Charleston, S. C., April 26, leave May 2; arrive Gardiner's Bay, May 10.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. N. M. Dyer (p. s.) (Flagship.) At Honolulu. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold (e. s.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. Left Piree for Smyrna, Dec. 2. Lieut. Comdr. J. V. Beecker ordered to command in December.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. At Honolulu.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.) At Chemulpo, Korea, Nov. 30.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard. Will remain until about Jan. 22. Address there. Will go to Hampton Roads.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (s. a. s.) At Montevideo. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (s. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands. At League Island, laid up as part of naval reserve. Address League Island.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker. At Mare Island, Nov. 29. Address Mare Island. Will prepare for service in Chinese waters.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

CUSHING (torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves. Same as Dupont.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. J. H. Dayton (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address there.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At New York Navy Yard. Address there. Will go out of commission for repairs, which will take about four months.

DUPONT (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. S. S. Wood. Sailed Savannah for St. Catharines, Ga., Dec. 1. Address Brunswick, Ga.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts.) Address Boston, Mass.

ERICSSON, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher. Same as Dupont.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training ship). Sailed Nov. 18, Funchal for St. Kitts; due to arrive at St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 19; leave Santa, Dec. 26, arrive at Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 16; leave Port Royal Jan. 20, arrive home Feb. 9.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard, ready for sea. Address there.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FOOTE (Torpedo boat.) Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers. At Norfolk, Va., Dec. 2.

HELENA, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, New York. Address there. Is to proceed to Asiatic station via Suez Canal. Will be at Navy Yard until Dec. 15.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving ship), Capt. Louis Kempf. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.) At Newport News, Va. Address Fort Monroe.

IOWA, 18 Guns, Capt. W. T. Sampson (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, New York. Address there. See New York. Will be at the Yard until about Jan. 1.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling. At Boston, Mass. Address there. Will proceed to Norfolk, Va., later.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (a. s.) At Hong Kong, China, Dec. 1.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. C. D. Sigbee (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Nov. 24. Address Norfolk, Va.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Dec. 2. Has been ordered to Port au Prince and Narassa. Address Norfolk.

MARIETTA, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds. At Sitka, Nov. 10. Address San Francisco, care of Navy Pay Office.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book (p. s.) At San Diego, Cal. To be used as a drill ship for California Naval Militia. Address San Diego, Cal.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, New York. Address there. Will remain at Yard until about Jan. 6.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush (special service.) At Erie. Address Erie, Pa.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands. At League Island, Pa., in reserve. Address League Island.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. W. H. Whiting (p. s.) At Mare Island. Address there.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. s.) At Wo Sung, China.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. s.) Sailed Dec. 1. Mare Island for San Diego. Address San Diego. Was at San Salito, Cal., Dec. 2.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse (n. a. s.) At Pensacola, Fla. Address Pensacola, Fla.

NASHVILLE, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. Maynard (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NEWPORT, 6 Guns, Comdr. B. F. Tilley. At New York Navy Yard. Address there. Ready for sea and will proceed to Nicaragua with Canal Commission. Address Greytown, Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. F. E. Chadwick (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At New York, where she will remain until about Dec. 15. Address Navy Yard, New York. Will go to Hampton Roads.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. C. V. Gridley (a. s.) (Flagship.) At Nagasaki, Japan. Will go to Yokohama.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. s.) Address care of Navy Pay Office. Sailed from San Francisco for Puget Sound, Dec. 2.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood (a. s.) At Amoy, China.

PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont. Same as Dupont.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) At New York. Address Navy Yard, where she will be until about Jan. 1.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (e. s.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. Sailed from Syria for Smyrna, Dec. 2.

RICHMOND (Receiving ship), Capt. E. M. Shepard. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder (Public Marine School of New York.) At New York. Address care Board of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. R. P. Leary (e. s.) (Flagship of the squadron.) At Smyrna, Oct. 30.

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.) En route home from cruise. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins. At Navy Yard, New York, and will remain until about Dec. 10.

TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a. s.) At Fort Monroe, Va. Address there.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard. Address there. Will remain until about Jan. 1.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury (n. a. s.) At Jacksonville, Fla. Address there. Is to be on duty on Florida coast.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking (Receiving ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

WHEELING, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Uriel Seebree (p. s.) At Mare Island, Nov. 27. Has been ordered to Sitka, Alaska. Address San Francisco, care of Navy Pay Office.

WILMINGTON, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., to fit out for service on South Atlantic station. Address Norfolk, Va.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s.) At Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Will go out of commission for repairs.

FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Mower (s. d.) At San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. F. Swift. At East Boston, Mass., being overhauled.

REPORT ON AN ARMOR FACTORY.

December, 1 Commo. J. A. Howell, U. S. N., transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy the report of his board. It shows that they have given the subject of establishing a Government factory for manufacturing armor plate careful consideration. Their report is a very thorough one. We doubt, however, whether it will lead to anything more definite than a fruitless discussion in Congress. The Board at the outset concluded that the basis of this capacity should be a plant capable of producing sufficient nickel steel, face hardened, reformed armor for two battleships, or about 6,000 tons of armor per year, the requirements being those "of a thoroughly modern, first-class establishment," as necessitated by the order.

After visiting the various armor plants, plans were prepared with the aid of Mr. John Fritz, an eminent engineer and steel expert, introducing improvements upon existing plants in the arrangement and in the selection of tools.

The estimated cost is for buildings and foundations, \$949,592.33; machinery, furnaces and stacks, \$2,798,319.78; total, \$3,747,912.11. This estimate is based mainly upon figures obtained from responsible contractors, but are not, it will be observed, based upon contracts. One of the largest firms in England was solicited for bids, but declined to give them until Congress authorized the expenditure.

The processes of manufacturing armor are described in the report. They require an open hearth department, a forging and cementing shop, a bending and tempering shop, a machine shop, an erecting shop, a boiler house, power plant, a blacksmith shop, a locomotive house, a carpenter shop, an office building, a chemical and a physical laboratory, railroad tracks and equipment. The plant for each of these departments is described in detail. Besides these the latrines will cost \$11,112 and the water supply, sewerage, etc., \$33,298.

The estimates are for the cost, exclusive of the land, of a plant capable of making 6,000 tons per year, of nickel steel, face hardened, reformed armor. As the size of the largest single armor plate to be produced fixes the size and number of melting furnaces required and the

size of the forging and bending presses, which are about the most expensive parts of the plant, and as the melting furnaces and presses, thus determined, are capable of producing a much greater quantity of armor, it follows that the cost of a plant of increased or diminished capacity will not be in direct proportion to the greater or less output, but will be in proportion to the greater or less number of cementing furnaces and machine tools supplied.

These estimates are made without exact knowledge of the local conditions of the site that may be selected. No freight is included and the foundations for buildings and tools are of sufficient depth to secure stability and permanence on good hard pan or gravel only. Nothing has been included for grading or for excavating except so far as necessary for the proper construction of the plant. Should the site selected be of such a character as to require piling or deeper foundations than herein contemplated the cost may be increased. Five per cent. has been allowed, however, for erecting and engineering expenses, and it is thought that five per cent. additional allowance would cover all contingencies under the worst conditions that may be encountered.

A plant capable of producing the steel costs \$519,133 more than one designed to procure the ingots by purchase, but it has certain advantages which are enumerated. The ingots will be of uniform quality and excellence, can be produced as needed and without delay, and will cost nothing for transportation. The Government can also take advantage of any improvement in steel making processes and can have a larger choice of sites, as the plant will not need to be located in a steel producing district.

The disadvantages of such a plant, the avoiding of which may be regarded also as the advantages of a plant designed to purchase the ingots, are: Greater first cost, and greater force of labor. The Board considers that the capacity to produce the steel ingots is so important to the successful and economic administration of an armor factory that it does not recommend an establishment designed to obtain the ingots by purchase. A casting department for the moulds, anvils, and such castings as need occasional replacement is necessary in either case and can be profitably combined with an open hearth steel plants herein outlined. In view of the advantages above mentioned and notwithstanding the greater first cost of the establishment, the board recommends that the Government armor factory include a plant for the production of open hearth steel ingots.

The Board learned that changes in the methods of manufacture, not fully known in this country, have been introduced abroad which greatly improve the ballistic properties of plates. The Board has also obtained some knowledge of an experimental armor plate, in process of making in this country by a method quite different from the Harvey cementation process, from which the manufacturers seem to expect good results. These facts are mentioned to show that an armor plant must be capable of change or expansion to suit the introduction of new improvements. Private firms engaged in this industry and zealously guarding the reputation of their products, both at home and abroad, may readily obtain by purchase, the secrets and patent rights of new improvements and their experts are constantly studying how to improve the quality of their plates and are assiduously experimenting to prove the value of new ideas. From an economical point of view alone, this ability to produce as good as the best is very essential to the success of a Government armor factory.

The establishment of a proving ground for testing armor plates at or near the site of the proposed armor factory is recommended by the Board.

As to the practicability of the scheme of a Government armor factory the Board say:

1. An armor factory comprises essentially a collection of special furnaces, heavy machine tools and appliances that are not needed in any other class of work, and a class of labor specially skilled in the business.

2. A Government armor factory not connected with an establishment engaged in other branches of the steel industry would depend for its success and economic administration upon a constant demand for an output nearly approaching its full capacity.

3. If the Government should establish an armor factory the efficient and economic maintenance or working of that factory would necessarily depend upon a constant yearly appropriation for ships to be provided with armor, because the armor produced at any time must be specially designed for and fitted to those ships. Any failure to appropriate for such ships in any one year would require the cessation of work and the laying off, indefinitely, of the skilled experts and laborers that had been trained to this industry. A resumption of work at a later period would require the training, at a considerable expense, of a new set of men. In the meantime the progress of the art would perhaps have been such that difficult and radical changes would be required, which under continuous working might have been gradually and easily made.

The members of the Board are Commo. J. A. Howell, president; Capt. A. H. McCormick, Civil Engr. Mordecai T. Endicott, Chief Engr. James H. Perry, Lieut. J. F. Fletcher; Lieut. W. Irving Chambers, Recorder.

RELIEF OF ARCTIC WHALERS.

Last Saturday night the revenue cutter Bear steamed from Seattle with Lieut. Berthoff and his party, bound for the relief of the whalers who are caught in the Arctic ice. From Ounalaska the Bear will go as far north as possible, through Behring Sea, the relief party landing, when the ice blocks them, and making their way overland to the whalers, with reindeer and dogs.

The "San Francisco News-Letter" says: "The appointment of Lieut. D. H. Jarvis to the command of the land expedition for the relief of the imprisoned whalers, will be received with much pleasure in this city, as the gallant young officer is well known here. Mr. Jarvis was for many years executive officer of the Bear, and stood by his commander when that unfortunate officer was in trouble. There could not have been a better selection for this arduous duty. Mr. Jarvis has a long familiarity with the ice, and is a man to whom danger acts as a stimulus; and, with such a man in command, there is every reason to believe that the land expedition will prove a success."

A board was appointed on Saturday, Nov. 27, for the purpose of determining the advisability of using the 6-pounder semi-automatic gun submitted to the Navy Department for trial by the Maxim-Nordenfeldt Co. The board consists of Capt. W. T. Sampson, commanding the battleship Iowa; Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Mason, executive officer of the Brooklyn; and Ensign N. C. Twining, attached to the Iowa. Each of these officers is an ordnance expert, and the Department will undoubtedly adopt any recommendation they may submit. A 6-pounder gun of this type has been repeatedly fired at the Indian Head Proving Grounds, with most satisfactory results, being found to be superior to the 6-pounder used in the service. The Department recently ordered a number of 1-pounder semi-automatic guns of the Maxim-Nordenfeldt type to supersede the 1-pounders now in use,

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

In publishing communications addressed to the Navy Department in August by Comdr. F. W. Dickens, as Acting Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, giving the views of that officer in regard to the Naval Militia and the Naval War College, the Secretary of the Navy has announced that he has no intention of adopting them on either of these subjects. The Department's policy with respect to the Naval Militia of the country is shown in the report of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who says:

This office has paid particular heed to the development of the Naval Militia. It must be remembered that the Naval Militia are in no sense proper substitutes for an efficient naval reserve, to consist of seafaring men under direct control of the national authorities. The Department believes that such a reserve should be constituted, but it would be expensive, and hitherto the expense has been the insuperable obstacle in securing action from Congress. In the absence of such reserve the Naval Militia offer the only means of procuring what is in any way a substitute for it; and, moreover, they have particular and very important functions which belong to them alone. The Department has but a very small sum to devote to their maintenance and care, and this sum becomes smaller for each division from year to year, inasmuch as the number of organizations is continually on the increase. The Department is therefore not able to drill and supervise these organizations as it would like to, and they must be left largely to their own good sense, energy, and initiative. In consequence there is a great variety in the condition of efficiency reached by the different organizations.

There are three or four of these organizations which, in the event of a sudden emergency, could be utilized at once for manning the smaller national cruisers; but this, of course, cannot generally be the case with the majority of the organizations. They must be depended upon primarily as a second line of defense. There are two very important features which should be attended to by such a second line. One is the placing of mines; the other the establishment of signal stations for coast defense. The Department should request that there should be inserted in the provision for the maintenance of the Naval Militia the words "submarine-mining outfits," so as to allow of training them for this purpose. The Department has also been maturing plans for the signal stations for the coast defense, and a very slight expenditure of money, with the co-operation of the Treasury Department, will put this on a satisfactory basis. The organizations are continually requesting the detail of officers to instruct them, and they can best of all be instructed by actual service on regular war vessels, or under the supervision of naval officers, and in conjunction with the sailors.

At present it is a very serious drain upon the resources of the Navy to provide for the annual drills of the different organizations, especially as plans for joint encampments have hitherto invariably fallen through, owing to the inability of the States to act together. It is much to be wished that Congress will authorize, in the first place, the substitution for the old paddle-wheel steamer Michigan on the lakes of a small modern gunboat, perhaps on the Petrel type, to be devoted largely to cruising with the lake militia organizations, and to overseeing them; and, furthermore, to the building of one similar small cruiser on the Pacific, and two on the Atlantic, to be used for this same purpose. With these cruisers it would be possible to bring the Naval Militia organizations to a very high standard of efficiency, and the cruisers themselves, of course, would be available at any moment for any of the regular naval uses in an emergency.

There has been a steady increase in the efficiency, as well as in the number, of these Naval Militia organizations, both on the Atlantic and Pacific, on the Great Lakes, and even in the Mississippi Valley. The movement is one of promise. The reports by the different regular officers who have taken part in their encampments give good ground for belief in the usefulness of these organizations in time of war. The Department has earnestly endeavored to encourage this movement in every way; it would be well to commend the above propositions to the especial attention of Congress.

Accompanying the report of the Assistant Secretary are reports upon the several State organizations of Naval Militia by the following officers: Capt. C. D. Sigbee, Fredk. Rogers, W. H. Whiting, E. M. Shepard, Comdr. C. C. Todd, G. A. Converse, H. S. Nichols, Lieut. Comdr. A. Marix, Richd. Rush, Lieut. J. H. Gibbons, T. M. Potts, T. G. Dewey, J. B. Murdoch, Harry Phelps, Mark L. Bristol, C. W. Jungen, F. W. Jenkins, C. A. Gove, Harry P. Huse, Wm. G. Cutler, L. C. Bertolette, H. H. Hutchins, J. T. Newton, Jesse M. Roper, J. P. Parker, A. M. Beecher, C. P. Eaton, J. M. Shearman, Ensigns J. L. Sticht, W. K. Gise, W. V. Powelson, R. H. Osborn, C. D. Stearns, S. R. Hurlbut, H. H. Caldwell, Chas. F. Preston, Asst. Engr. Emory Winship. Most of these were members of the several boards appointed to inspect the Naval Militia.

Comdr. F. W. Dickens, Acting Chief of Bureau, in reporting adversely to the use of the Michigan for militia drills considering that her work in surveying is much more important, and that to displace her crew to make a place for the militia will demoralize them. He recommended that the Yantic be used instead. He holds that the use of naval vessels for the Naval Militia seriously interferes with the training of their officers and men and with fleet maneuvers. He says: "The policy heretofore pursued if carried to a conclusion, as the State navies increase in numbers, would practically make the State navies dominant and the National Navy would become a disorganized force." He thinks that the militia are not worth any such sacrifice and that the work for which they are designed can be better done by "longshoremen, tug and small coasting steamers' captains and mates, artisans and firemen, yachtsmen, masters, mates and seamen from our coast traders fishermen and others. The militiamen use the naval vessels assigned to them as a sort of club house. They should be provided for in armories on shore. In war time the Naval Militia would have no place and most of their officers would apply for commissions in the regular service. At least one retired officer has been commissioned in the service of the Naval Militia. The Bureau of Navigation "is anxious that the vessels of our squadron shall be free to be presented to the Department for any duty required of them in general service work, but should the Department about the policy of our vessels being diverted as heretofore, to assist in the training of the Naval Militia, it becomes the duty of this bureau to do its utmost under the Department to make a success of such a policy."

The U. S. gunboat Nashville was presented with a handsome silver service at Norfolk, Va., on Nov. 22, by a committee of citizens from Nashville, Tenn., on behalf of their city. The party, which included a number of ladies, numbered in all thirty-two, with Mr. W. G. Hutchinson, chairman, who made the presentation speech. Comdr. Maynard, of the Nashville, accepted the gift in an appropriate response. At the close of the ceremony the ship was thrown open to the inspection

of the visitors. The service consists of a handsome and massive punch bowl, of ornate design and elaborately engraved and suitably inscribed, the loving cup and twenty-four mugs. The set is the workmanship of a Nashville firm and made entirely of American metal.

WEST POINT HAS NO EQUAL.

Whenever I talk with an average Englishman who has traveled in America, sooner or later it leaks out that he has been impressed mainly by two sights—one Niagara Falls, the other our Military Academy at West Point.

We are so accustomed to West Point as a national institution that we are apt to regard it as quite natural to us. But this is by no means the case. It was the remarkable foresight of George Washington that gave us this institution, and it is due to a most fortunate combination of circumstances following upon its foundation that we have to-day a training school for officers free from political influence, and producing better results over a given period of time than any military school in the world, not even excepting the schools of Germany.

This train of thought was brought home to me while conversing with an eminent war official of the English government who knew America well and was deeply interested in military education. From him I learned that a special commission had been sent over to us for the purpose of making a study of West Point, with a view to the reorganization of the English military college at Sandhurst. This college was founded in 1799, and must not be confounded with the so-called staff college, where post graduate instruction is given.

England proposes to improve Sandhurst and pays us the delicate compliment of modeling upon our designs. It is not likely that she will wholly succeed, because young Englishmen of to-day are too accustomed to luxury and would as soon go into a monastery as submit to the hard work and confinement of the United States Military Academy.

The only practical means I can see for England in this matter is that she should send annually by special arrangement with our Secretary of War, half a dozen young men to West Point, who four years thereafter should go to Sandhurst as military instructors. They would then have learned to appreciate all that is good in the West Point system, and their knowledge of England would enable them to modify it in a manner suitable to the needs of their countrymen.

In return for this international courtesy the United States might request that six graduates of West Point annually be allowed to attend the so-called "staff college" corresponding to the German War College (Kriegsakademie), where officers of special merit are sent to perfect themselves in the higher branches of their calling, particularly in military history and staff duties. This would be particularly valuable training for such of our officers as contemplate becoming attached to embassies in a military capacity. They would here see great armies handled as though in actual warfare, and in case of necessity would be fitted to command large bodies of troops. A young American officer at the English staff college, for instance, would be taken each year a round of battlefields, such as Waterloo or Metz, and would have the situation explained to him on the spot in a manner to make a lasting impression.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

The Japan "Weekly Mail" contains the following list, giving the names and tonnages of the warships of Japan, their armaments, and the year in which they were launched, which will no doubt be of interest to our readers:

	Tonnage	Guns	When Launched
Fuji (battleship) steel	12,649	38	1896
Yashima (battleship) steel	12,517	38	1896
Chinyen* (battleship) steel	7,335	20	1881
Itsukushima (c. d.) steel	4,278	38	1880
Matsushima (c. d.) steel	4,278	30	1890
Hashidate (c. d.) steel	4,278	31	1891
Takasago (cruiser) steel	4,227	30	1897
Yoshina (cruiser) steel	4,216	36	1892
Utsu (ironclad corvette) steel	3,777	26	1877
Naniwa (cruiser) steel	3,769	24	1885
Takachiho (cruiser) steel	3,769	24	1885
Akitsun (cruiser) steel	3,150	23	1892
Izumi (cruiser) steel	2,967	22	1883
Suma (cruiser) steel	2,700	24	1885
Chiyoda (steel-clad cruiser)	2,439	27	1890
Saigun* (cruiser) steel	2,300	13	1883
Kongo (corvette) wood	2,284	17	1877
Hiyei (corvette) wood	2,284	19	1877
Heiyen* (gunboat) steel	2,100	15	1888
Tsukuba (corvette) wooden	1,978	11	1871
Takao (cruiser) steel frame	1,777	16	1888
Yayeyama (dispatch boat) steel	1,609	11	1889
Tsukushi (cruiser) steel	1,372	13	1883
Katsuragi (sloop) iron and wood	1,502	17	1885
Yamato (sloop) iron and wood	1,502	14	1885
Musashi (sloop) iron and wood	1,502	14	1886
Kaimon (sloop) wood	1,367	13	1882
Amaki (sloop) wood	926	13	1877
Tatsuta (torpedo gunboat) steel	864	6	1894
Iwaki (gunboat) wood	667	6	1878
Oshima (gunboat) steel	640	10	1891
Maya (gunboat) iron	622	6	1886
Atago (gunboat) steel and iron	622	4	1887
Chokai (gunboat) iron	622	4	1887
Akagi (gunboat) wood	622	10	1888
Soko* (gunboat) wood	610	5	1865
Chinto* (gunboat) steel	440	7	1879
Chinsei* (gunboat) steel	440	7	1883
Chinhoku* (gunboat) steel	440	7	1879
Chinpin* (gunboat) steel	440	7	1881
Chinchu* (gunboat) steel	440	9	1881
Hosho (gunboat) wood	321	5	1871
Kaikyo* wood	1,450		

Those marked with an asterisk in the above list were captured from China during the war. Vessels now building are:

	Tonnage	Guns
Shikishima (battleship) steel	15,037	50
Kasagi (cruiser) steel	4,978	30
Chitose (cruiser) steel	4,836	30
Akashi (cruiser) steel	2,800	24
Miyako (dispatch boat) steel	1,800	12

The Akashi and Miyako are to be launched this year. The other three vessels are expected to be completed in 1899. It is stated that the Shikishima will be the largest battleship in the world. There are besides 29 torpedo boats of different sizes. The number of vessels that have sunk or fallen into disuse is 26 in all. According to the latest information from Japan, the Japanese Admiralty have just ordered one large and eight small torpedo boats to be built in Germany. The large one is to be 46 metres long, to have two screws, and to steam 28 knots an hour. The smaller boats are to be 39 metres long, and to steam 25 knots. All are to have quick-firing guns.

A Japanese paper, the "Nippon," quoted by the "United Service Gazette," from which we take this, says: "The British fleet on the China station will soon be a fighting force of 29 vessels of 109,000 tons displacement. Russia, too, is believed to design increasing her fleet there before the end of the year, so that her squadron will number 19 vessels of 75,000 tons displacement. Thus the British naval force in the Far East will soon be superior to that of Japan, while the Russian fleet will be able to hold its own against the latter. Nor is the activity limited to ships; the British are increasing their dock accommodation at Hong Kong, and are making Singapore a second naval base for their fleet in the Far East. Singapore is now to have a large dock, perhaps two. Russia is sparing no pains to strengthen and improve Vladivostok; last June a large dock was opened there, and efforts are being made to have the port accessible all the year round, while there is the possibility of Russia's acquiring a naval station in China or Korea. France and Germany, too, are increasing their forces, while the annexation of Hawaii by the United States will oblige the latter to maintain a larger naval force in the North Pacific."

SKELETONIZING TROOPS.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

From the tenor of the public press, a reduction of the cavalry is seriously contemplated, and by the same method that two troops of each regiment were arbitrarily so-called skeletonized a few years since.

If there is one sound deduction to be drawn from the recent improvements in arms and the changes in the art and science of war, it is that light artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry will, or should, play more important parts in future with armies in the field than heretofore. In other words, they will, or should, be in larger proportions to the whole. It is a fact that it takes much more time for training raw material to become efficient in these arms than for infantry. Indeed, in recent years there has been no sufficient time for their proper training and the outlook is that there will be less in future.

The National Guard of the United States, the reserve of the Army, some of it very excellent, is practically all infantry. All told, there is hardly a regiment of cavalry and of artillery, and no mounted infantry. Of these only a few troops and batteries have a fair garrison training, and are utterly inexperienced in the field work for which they are especially organized and expected to do in time of war. Are we now going to ignore and abandon the sound maxim, "In time of peace prepare for war?"

The revised statutes of the United States say there shall be ten regiments of cavalry of twelve troops each; and fixes the grades of officers and non-commissioned officers, etc., in each troop, and the number in each grade, leaving only the total enlisted strength elastic. The late wiping out of twenty troops of cavalry and fifty companies of infantry by orders without action by Congress, was regarded unanimously by the Army proper as an arbitrary violation of law. If there was any color of law to reduce the number of privates in a troop or company to nothing, there was certainly no shadow of law to warrant the disbanding of the non-commissioned officers, etc., fixed by law; and the presumption is plain that while the latter are fixed by law, there must be some privates.

If it be lawful to disband the men of two troops of a regiment, then it is to disband four, six and all; and the War Department has lawful discretion to paralyze our Army. This is either absurd or a menace to the stability of our Government—for we have had Presidents too weak to govern, and at least one Secretary of War who was so more than faithless to his trust as to aid the enemy to his utmost power, and the signs of the times indicate that we may have others.

It is either a mistake to endeavor to have the personnel of the Army attain such a high grade of intelligence, or there must be especial care to not only grant exact justice but to make it clearly apparent, in Army administration. All intelligent minds are active and necessarily critical, and men of spirit will not abide in silence seeming injustice. Criticism of the acts of superiors undermines the discipline of an Army, is discipline ignored, is the absence of discipline. And healthy discipline is the foundation of an efficient Army.

If the skeletonizing was warranted by law, no one in the Army proper thought so, and it was a cruel, ruthless act in many ways; wiping out organizations that took pride in their past long histories; destroying the results of the labor of years of efficient captains who had tried to have each year show an improvement over the last; breaking ties that had been born in hardship and danger; scattering those who had sought service together. And for what? So far from any necessity, not even a reasonable pretext has been discovered. It was a very small boy tinkering with a very valuable clock.

However true of other armies, in our own, composed of men imbued with the spirit of republican institutions, exact justice is the real and only foundation of a healthy discipline. The skeletonizing seemed so plainly unlawful, arbitrary, unjust, inconsiderate and harsh, that it shook all confidence in a sense of justice in the exercise of authority, and awakened general unfavorable outspoken criticism, which became bolder and stronger; and in this regard the discipline of the Army was shattered from center to circumference. So severe was the shock that the commanding general at the time could not ignore the fact entirely, saying in his report that there had been marked progress on all lines, except perhaps in discipline.

Fortunately the discipline of our Army is really in the hands of so efficient a grade of officers that it cannot be entirely destroyed so long as any men remain, though their hands are pretty well tied. These officers merit and are entitled to consideration, should be encouraged rather than injured, and should have no additional burden placed upon them. Indeed, the authority of company and post commanders has been so curtailed as to make the attainment of a highly efficient discipline wellnigh impossible.

The Army does not want another such setback, even dreads the shock of another skeletonizing process in any arm. It would in the event of war prove seriously harmful, and if we are not going to try to be prepared for war, and the cavalry is now stronger than necessary, it would be better to reduce the force outright. Our growth and the demands of the times are for a larger Army, and on the lines recommended in the last annual report of the commanding general. Happily the most urgent immediate demand for an increase is of the artillery, the arm where slow promotion has been the most pronounced and where an increase would have in this regard the most stimulating effect. The sencoast defenses are absolutely necessary and require a large force at once to man them, and will require more in the future. But the fact still remains that over half of the artillery is doing duty of infantry, and so long as any part of it is doing anything but artillery duty, no one

can understand the urgent demand for its immediate increase, particularly at the expense of any other arm.

The manipulation and care of the sea-coast guns is a duty so radically different from that of soldiers of any other arm that it seems to demand another branch of the service, composed of a distinctive class of men—mechanics, organized and disciplined. They could be a part of the artillery. As the duties would be more like that of the present officers of artillery, many of them could properly be taken from that arm, but not to the exclusion of deserving and competent officers of other arms simply because promotion to the grade of captain in the artillery has been slow.

The difference in the rate of promotion in the different arms is by no means entirely the result of defective organization, nor has it been so very inequitable. At the close of the war, about half a million hostile savages roamed from the Rio Grande to the Columbia, from Minnesota to Sonora, from the borders of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa to the Pacific; two-thirds of the territory of the United States, excluding Alaska. The stupendous task of their subjugation and getting them under control on reservations, by an entirely inadequate force, was an incessant activity of twenty-five years of the troops engaged; and the principal part of this work was performed by the ten regiments of cavalry, and a number of regiments of infantry that could be almost counted upon the fingers of one hand—certainly upon two—and mostly by handfuls of men under the command of junior officers. It was a duty that called for the very highest order of soldierly qualities, and such as only the most rugged constitutions could withstand, and many who did not fall in action, succumbed. This is why promotion to captain has been less slow in the cavalry, and proportionately so in the infantry. This field of toil and danger was attractive to the spirited, energetic, ambitious young officer, but a terror to those who preferred to bask in the light and smiles of Eastern society, some of whom openly acknowledged their preference for Eastern stations and slower promotion, over the active service and better promotion; and many had their choice. That our cavalry to-day is the very best in the world is almost entirely due to this long practical schooling that has been vouchsafed to no other nation. And so long as any considerable number of these officers remain, its high state of efficiency will obtain, unless impaired from extraneous causes. If there be a desire to so impair the efficiency of this arm of the service, let the skeletonizing process go on; if there is an earnest desire to maintain or improve its efficiency, then let it alone, or get the views of a board of the many competent cavalry officers as to what is best for its betterment. The Army was founded on Proctorian quackery, and it wants no more.

OBSERVER.

THIS MAKES MEN MURDERERS.

The boss stood on the bottom of the rig, accepting listlessly the bark as I passed it, and tossing it carelessly into place. His whole manner was meant to convey to me the idea of my own inefficiency, as though he was ready to work, even anxious to get warmed up in the frosty air, but my part was so slowly done that his own was reduced to child's play.

The storm brewed for a time in grim silence, but soon it broke in angry shouts of "Faster, faster, damn you!" and then the entire gang of insults and excommunications.

I had been cursed at West Point, though in terms less hard to bear; and in expectation of the worst, I thought that I had schooled myself to take it philosophically when it came. But I had an awful moment now, for philosophy was clean gone, and in its place was a swift, mad desire to kill; and as the hot blood rushed to my brain, and tingled in my finger-tips, all that I could see for the instant were the handy stones under my feet, and the close range of Fitz-Adams's head.—From "The Workers—In a Logging Camp," by Walter A. Wyckoff, in the Christmas number (December) of Scribner's.

A GEORGIA GIRL'S OPINION.

A little Georgia school girl was asked for a composition on "The Confederate Veteran." A few days thereafter she handed in the following: "The Confederate veteran is one that fought and bled and died for his country. He is sometimes on one leg and sometimes on two. The State gives him enough pension to keep him in tobacco. Then the State builds him a home and sells the home before he can get in it. My pa says he is a veteran. He was wounded by having one leg sawed off in a Confederate sawmill while making coffins to bury soldiers in. The State don't help my pa much, and my pa says damn the State!"

The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" of Nov. 4 publishes an article, historical and descriptive, on West Point. It is continued in the next number.

THE STATE TROOPS.

MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

The organizations of the New York Guard interested in the formation of a Military Athletic League met on Nov. 12 and formally organized. Lieut. Col. C. H. Luscomb, 13th Regt., presided. The following delegates were present: 8th Regiment, Lieut. Jacoby; 9th Regiment, Maj. Japha; 12th Regiment, Capt. Seiter; 13th Regiment, Capt. Turpin; 22d Regt., Capt. Isherwood; 23d Regt., Lieut. Martin; 28th Regt., Lieut. Devlin; 1st Naval Battalion, Lieut. Dimmock; 1st Bat., Lieut. Schmidt; 2d Bat., Capt. Wilson; 1st Signal Corps, Capt. H. W. Hedge. The 7th Regt. delegate, Capt. Fiske, gave notice that the 7th did not propose to be one of the members, although it favored the scheme. A constitution was adopted, Article 1 of the same being as follows: "Article I, Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Military Athletic League. Section 2. Its object shall be the promotion of athletic sports in the National Guard, Naval Militia, Uniformed Militia of the several States, and the regular Army and Navy of the United States; the holding of an annual championship meeting and meetings at the armories of the several members, and the general encouragement, development, and regulation of athletics among organized military bodies." Officers were elected as follows: President, Col. C. H. Luscomb, 13th Regt.; first vice-president, Capt. Jacob W. Miller, Naval Militia; second vice-president, Capt. C. J. Seiter, 12th Regt.; third vice-president, Capt. D. Wilson, 2d Battery, recording secretary, Lieut. J. F. Jacoby, 8th Regt.; corresponding secretary, Capt. G. A. Wingate, 23d Regt.; treasurer, Maj. N. B. Thurston, 22d Regt. Maj. N. B. Thurston offered a resolution which was adopted that a carnival should be held as early as possible to raise enough money to complete the monument now under way to the late Adjut. Gen. Porter of the National Guard. He said that the committee in charge of the work had about \$1,700, but \$15,000 was needed. He suggested that a tournament managed properly would secure the required amount. The Governing Board was ordered to make arrangements for the event. It was also agreed that the league should form an alliance with the A. A. U. on the same lines as that of the L. A. W. and the Intercollegiate A. A.

The formation of the new league should result in much benefit both to the regular and volunteer forces, and it is hoped its first annual tournament may be liberally patronized. The regular Army, we learn, will heartily support the movement, and will again repeat its masterly exhibitions of last winter, which so delighted the many thousands who attended the tournament which lasted an entire week. It is hoped at the next tournament the Navy may also be represented.

47th NEW YORK—COL. JOHN G. EDDY.

A review and parade of the 47th New York was held on the evening of Nov. 24, 1897. Brig. Gen. James McLeer, 2d Brigade, New York, was the reviewing officer. He was accompanied by the following officers of the Brigade Staff: Lieut. Col. John B. Frothingham, A. A. G.; Maj. P. H. McNulty, E. M. Grout, W. E. C. Mayer and C. W. Tracy, and Capt. John H. Shultz.

Owing to the armory being in process of reconstruction, and the space on the drill floor being necessarily curtailed, the regiment was, for the review equalized in eight commands of 12 files, being divided into two battalions, which were commanded by Maj. Eddy and Quick, respectively.

The battalion formations were very creditably conducted by Battalion Adjutants McCutchen and Fish, and were turned over in fine shape. The regimental formation was in line of masses, and was splendidly executed. During the review in line, the men in the ranks presented an excellent appearance. After the reviewing party had returned to their posts, the battalions changed direction by the left flank in an excellent manner, and marching by the flank of subdivision to the Lynch street side of the armory, the column was placed in position for the march past, which with one or two exceptions was excellent. The salute of the staff was somewhat ragged and the distance was too great between the second and third companies of the 1st Battalion, but the salutes of the field and company officers were very gracefully rendered, and the alignments were very good, the rear company of each battalion being particularly fine.

After the passage in review the companies were at once reformed for parade, with full strength and equalized into eight commands of 20 full files. The battalions and regimental formations were, as before, excellently executed, and the same formation (line of masses) observed. Lieut. Col. Hubbell took the parade. During the sound off not a movement was visible in the ranks, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. It is very plainly evident that the tour of duty of this regiment at State Camp this past summer was a profitable one. The manual was very good indeed. After

the reports of the battalion adjutants had been received, the regiment and the spectators were treated to a surprise, by the field and staff officers of the 4th Maryland Regiment, who came on the floor bearing with them a handsome testimonial in recognition of the hospitality extended to the 2d Battalion of the 4th Maryland, when they were the guests of the 47th on Memorial Day last. Maj. Franklin P. Swazey, who commands the battalion of the 4th Maryland, and who formerly commanded a company in the 47th Regiment, introduced Lieut. Col. J. Frank Supplee, of the 4th Maryland, who is an excellent speaker. Space forbids our printing his speech in detail; he paid a glowing tribute to New York, its National Guard, and its fair ladies, and closed by extending the right hand of fellowship to the 47th and a cordial invitation to pay a visit to Baltimore as their guests, which the officers of the 47th at a meeting held later accepted. The testimonial which they brought was a handsome tablet of wood, with an etching representing the city of Brooklyn, extending the freedom of the city to Baltimore, each city being symbolized by a female figure; above the two figures were intertwined the crests of the 4th Maryland and the 47th New York, and the coat-of-arms of Maryland, New York and the United States. On the lower corner was a metal plate bearing a suitable inscription. Col. Eddy received the tablet on behalf of the regiment, thanking the donors in a very neat speech, after which the band played "Maryland, My Maryland." The parade was then dismissed, and officers' guests retired to the rooms above, where all were entertained in their usual hospitable manner. In addition to Lieut. Col. Supplee and Maj. Swazey, there were present from the 4th Maryland, Col. Howard, Asst. Surg.; Capt. John Jay, Ord. Officer; Capt. John Hoffman, Battn. Adjt.; Ernest Fetzner, Capt. Louis Schmidt, Lieut. J. E. H. Stesch.

71st NEW YORK—COL. F. V. GREENE.

Co. A, Capt. Whittle, held their regular weekly drill on Friday evening, Nov. 19, 1897. The formation was 16 files front, with four blank files in the rear ranks. The company was very nicely formed, but without arms and about a half hour devoted to setting up exercises, after which the school of the company was taken up, and a very spirited drill was the result. The movements were in the main very creditably executed. The distances between fours, however, were not accurately kept, for whenever line was formed too much space was noted between fours, and too much dressing required. The alignments, however, both in column of fours and in line were faultless. Column of twos and column of files from column of fours was well executed, as was also the reforming of fours. Left front into line was fairly well executed; on right into line was very good, and also the turn, company right and company left, were very good. The manual of arms was excellent all through the drill.

Co. C, under command of Capt. Heinzman, also drilled on the same evening. The company was formed in 12 files front, there being five blank files in the rear rank. This was a very poor turnout, there being but two officers and 24 men present out of 45 enlisted men on the roll. The drill, however, was very good. Lieut. Robertson was in command the early part of the evening and kept the men moving at a lively rate. Capt. Heinzman took command about 9 o'clock, and he also kept up the good work. The movements executed were practically the same as in Co. A, and were executed in about the same manner, and the remarks made in reference to the drill of Co. A will apply also to Co. C. The turnout in both companies, though small, was very enthusiastic, and what they lacked in numbers they made up in vim and snap.

ILLINOIS.

By a special order of the A. G. O., Springfield, Nov. 10, Cos. E, F, G and I, 7th Infantry, Chicago, were mustered out of the State service. The order is based upon the inspection of Col. R. J. B. Van Cleave, Inspector General, and recites that the companies were mustered out on account of inefficiency as military organizations and because of their lack of care of arms, equipments and uniforms. The commanding officer, Col. Marcus Kavenaugh, of the 7th, is directed to cause the Regimental Quartermaster to receive and receipt for all the property issued to the companies named. The officers will be honorably mustered out and honorable discharges granted to the enlisted men.

The officers named are: Capt. Daniel Cotter, E; Jeremiah J. Sisk, F; James Malley, G, and J. E. G. Ryan, I; 1st Lieut. Patrick Mahoney, E; Daniel Crowley, F; Cornelius Faulkner, G, and John Thomas, I; 2d Lieut. John Quinn, F, and John Wolf, G.

New companies will probably be organized and the total strength of the regiment brought up to 900 men. This regiment is composed of men of Irish birth or descent and has had an eventful career since its muster into the State service in 1893. The last trouble has as

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St. Louis, Dec. 15, 10 A. M. | St. Louis, Jan. 5, 10 A. M.
New York, Dec. 22, 10 A. M. | New York, Jan. 12, 10 A. M.
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usual brought out columns of sensational "write-ups" in the Chicago press, with but very little foundation to work upon.

On Nov. 15 Comdr. D. C. Daggett, of Moline, Commanding the 2d Battalion, Naval Militia of Illinois, was promoted to Captain and appointed to command the force, vice Capt. B. M. Shoffner, resigned. The new commanding officer was born in Milwaukee, Wis., 40 years ago, and has served in the National Guard of Wisconsin and Illinois. He was instrumental in the organization of the 2d Battalion (on Mississippi River), N. M. I., and was appointed Lieutenant Commander in September, 1893, and in June, 1897, he was appointed Commander. He is a member of the Society of the American Revolution and the Sons of Veterans, and in civil life is purchasing agent of the Deen and Mansur Corn Planter Company of Moline.

Capt. P. Isham, Adj. 1st Cav., has been appointed A. G., 1st Brigade, I. N. G., to rank as Lieutenant Colonel from Nov. 12, vice Pelonze, resigned.

The commissary building and ammunition store room at Camp Lincoln, near Springfield, were destroyed by fire the night of Nov. 19. The loss to the State will be \$12,000 to \$15,000, besides throwing ten men out of work. The ammunition room turned out 10,000 cartridges per diem in an emergency, and was in charge of Capt. Ben. Eick, I. R. P., 6th Inf.

By the former military code of Illinois officers were allowed an increase of pay in proportion to the length of service and the new law is silent on the subject, but does not repeal that clause of the old one. That is the way that Col. Fred Bennett and Capt. Blanchard, Brogonier, Eichelberger, and Pearson looked at it, and in making up the pay rolls for the annual tour of duty last August they included it, in the case of Col. Bennett and Capt. Blanchard, the increase being 40 per cent., each having served over twenty years. In return the A. G. O. held up the pay rolls of the regiment until a couple of weeks ago, when they were paid without any increase, the officers affected filing a protest. The men of the four companies, who receive \$1 per day, irrespective of the length of service, were kept out of their pay also, and it has caused some feeling in the ranks.

Twenty-six acres of submerged land on the Lake Front at Chicago have been granted by the city to the 1st Battalion, N. M. I., for an armory. About 700,000 cubic yards will be required and the work will be done under the superintendence of Gen. W. Scoy Smith, Gen. John McNulta, Gen. H. A. Wheeler, 1st Brig., I. N. G.; Col. E. R. Bliss, Gen. Staff, Comdr. E. H. Harrison, 1st Battalion, N. M. I.; Lieut. Simon Cook, U. S. N., and Lieut. W. J. Wilson, Naval and Ordnance Officer, 1st Battalion, N. M. I.

MASSACHUSETTS NAVAL MILITIA.

The assignment of Lieut. Edward E. Wright, U. S. N., as inspector and instructor of the Naval Brigade, by the Secretary of the Navy, is a step in the right direction and will be the means of bringing the Naval Militia into closer touch with the regular force. Recommendations from an officer of the Navy who is in continual contact with the Brigade, and thoroughly conversant with its general work and progress, cannot fail to be of great value to the Department in many ways. A change in policy regarding the annual tour of duty may be looked for and the views the Assistant Secretary of the Navy carried out to the letter.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Lieut. S. C. Pirie, a Battalion Adjutant of the 23d New York, has resigned on account of business.

2d Lieut. Charde, of Co. A, 71st New York, has accepted the nomination of 1st Lieutenant of Co. E, of the same command. Co. D, will hold a stag during Christmas week, and is also organizing an excursion to Niagara Falls next season. Battalion Q. M. Sergt. W. L. Murray has been promoted a Battalion Quartermaster.

Secretary L. J. R. Rooney, of the 7th Regiment, N. G.

N. Y., and Mr. H. W. Cozzens, Jr., have invented a parlor game of intercollegiate football which has received very high indorsement from college men.

Dr. Winfred Wylie, of Phoenix, Ariz., has been appointed Surgeon General of the National Guard of that State.

Asst. Surg. William Duffield Bell, of the 71st New York, recently brought suit against the New York "Sun" for alleged libel and was awarded one dollar for damages. Col. Franklin Bartlett, of the 22d Regiment, was counsel for the "Sun."

The Old Guard of New York were very lonesome when they went to the Battery on Thanksgiving Day to hoist the flag, and found that Capt. Frank Thorp and Light Battery D, 5th Art., were not there to meet them according to programme. Through some mistake no orders were sent to Capt. Thorp. There is no truth in the report that the Old Guard have resolved to declare war against the United States because of this neglect.

Co. D, 71st Regiment, New York, will hold its annual stag on Thursday evening, Dec. 30, at Majestic Hall, 117 East 125th street. Good talent and an enjoyable time is assured.

There are 492 entries for the games of the 7th New York Athletic Association to be held at the armory Saturday evening, Dec. 4, Co. D leading with 99. The following are the number of entries sent in by each company: A, 34; B, 63; C, 61; D, 99; E, 46; F, 42; G, 41; H, 42; I, 37, and K, 27. Among the interesting events on the programme is the 600-yard run for the championship of the regiment, in which L. Snedecker, the holder of the quarter-mile championship, and George Sands, the old Metropolitan runner, will be among the starters. The 220-yard Roman Chariot Race will bring out a number of crack teams, and will be an exceptionally interesting competition. Another star event will be a 93-yard hurdle straightaway, over 7 flights 3 feet high, and 10 yards apart, and also the one-mile bicycle race for the championship of the regiment. A comparatively new event is the one-mile roller skating race, which is expected to bring out some good competition. Aside from the above there are other runs at various distances, a sack race, bicycle races, potato races, three-legged race, running high jump and putting the shot. The regimental band will be in attendance during the games.

The grand military ball of the 1st Battery, New York, in honor of the presentation of the Flanagan Trophy, won in target practice at the State Camp last summer, will be held on Thursday evening, Dec. 9, and will attract a large number of guests.

A good story is going the rounds about two prominent officers of the New York Guard. It seems that at a swell reception a few nights since Col. Superior, let us call him, was being introduced to a very charming lady, the introducer remarking that Mr. ——— enjoyed the distinction of being a member of one of New York's best regiments. "Ah! of Col. Butt's regiment, of course," remarked the charming female. "Ahem!" remarked the prominent military man, putting on a forced smile, "I am not exactly a member of Col. Butt's regiment, you see, as I am Colonel of the ———."

Company A, 23d New York, will have an outdoor drill on Dec. 6, leaving the armory at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and marching as far as Coney Island.

An election for a Major in the 14th Regiment, New York, will be held on Dec. 8, when Capt. E. H. Mitchell, it is expected, will receive the majority.

Adj. Gen. Tillinghast, under date of Nov. 27, has issued orders for a general court martial to convene at the armory of the 71st Regiment, Monday evening, Dec. 6, for the trial of Corp. Charles W. Vickers, Co. A, 13th Regt., and Pvt. F. D. DeVigne, Co. D, 13th Regt., and such other persons as may be ordered before it. Detail for the court: Capt. William H. Palmer, I. R. P., 7th Regt.; Capt. Elmore F. Austin, I. R. P., 71st Regt.; Capt. Schuyler Schieffelin, I. R. P., 12th Regt.; Capt. Clarence A. Coan, I. R. P., 9th Regt.; Capt. Irving K. Taylor, I. R. P., 69th Regt. Maj. Henry S. Van Duzer,

Judge Adv., 1st Brigade, is detailed as Judge Advocate.

General Headquarters of New York has lost no time in supplying the National Guard and Naval Militia of the State with the Buzzacott Military Cooking Outfit, and at this writing the outfit was being shipped to every regiment, separate company, troop of cavalry, signal corps, battery, brigade headquarters, in the Guard as well as to the Naval Militia. The outfit is divided into 4 sizes. No. 1 cooks for 100 men; No. 2 for 75 men; No. 3, for 50 men; and No. 4 for 20 men. The two first sizes are used for companies, the third size for the field music, and the fourth size for headquarters, N. C. S., and hospital corps. The outfit will fulfil a long felt want, and will place the Guard in a better condition for service than ever.

Company A, 22d Regiment, announces an informal reception at the armory on Monday evening, Dec. 13.

Asst. Insp. Gen. G. J. Greene, of New York, is busy dividing his time between New York City and Brooklyn in inspecting company drills. He drops into an armory without previous notice in order to better see the ordinary work of a company and the drill attendance. Some of the companies of the 69th have been under the eye of Col. Greene for the past few days.

In an official report to the War Department, Capt. A. R. Paxton, 15th U. S. Inf., who is on duty with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, referring to the encampments of the State force, says: "The advantages of a yearly concentration of the entire Guard in a divisional encampment is worthy of consideration. The present practice in this State is to have such an encampment in one year and a separate encampment for each of the three brigades composing the division in the next year, and so on in alternate years. But in order to obtain the best results from these yearly mobilizations and concentrations, should not the whole division be united every year in one encampment? A direct comparison of all the regiments and brigades could then be had yearly instead of biennially. The inspectors of course visit all brigade encampments and make official comparison, which is tabulated and published after the troops have returned to their homes. But the obvious and continuous comparisons of the organizations with each other which is roused by a divisional encampment is far the more effective in promoting improvement, and if this kind of comparison could be had yearly there would be all the greater benefit. A division is the administrative unit."

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A correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" (London, Eng.), reports that the King of Korea has asked the Czar of Russia to permit Col. Pootinda to accept the post of Minister of War for his kingdom.

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BORN.

ACKERMAN.—At San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 20, to the wife of Albert A. Ackerman, U. S. N., a daughter.

JONES.—At Fort Thomas, Ky., Nov. 10, a daughter to Lieut. and Mrs. W. K. Jones.

MARRIED.

CRAWFORD-MILLER.—At Paola, Kan., Nov. 24, 1897, Lieut. Charles Crawford, 21st U. S. Inf., to Miss Maud Miller.

DILLENBACK-HERRING.—At Watertown, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1897, Captain John Wesley Dillenback, 1st U. S. Art., to Miss Pauline Herring, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Prosser Herring.

MERRILL-DRESSER.—At Trinity Church, New York, R. L., Dec. 1, 1897, the Rev. George Greenville Merrill, of Tuxedo, N. Y., to Miss Pauline Georgine Warren Dresser, daughter of the late Capt. George W. Dresser, formerly an officer of the U. S. Army.

O'HERN-O'HARA.—At Angel Island, Cal., Nov. 11, 1897, Edward Philip O'Hern, 3d Art., and Mary Gertrude, daughter of Capt. Jas. O'Hara, 3d Art. No cards.

WHITE-TURNER.—At San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 17, 1897, Mr. Reginald White, of London, England, to Mrs. J. A. Turner, widow of Lieut. James Ashley Turner, U. S. Marine Corps.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—On Nov. 21, at the residence of his parents, 2610 Dwight Way, Berkeley, Cal., of appendicitis, Marion, younger son of Capt. W. H. Baldwin, C. S., aged eleven years. Interment in family burying ground, West Bradford, Chester County, Pa.

BIRD.—In Wilmington, Del., Nov. 28, 1897, Mrs. Mabel Bayard Bird, wife of Levi C. Bird, and daughter of the late Hon. James Asheton Bayard.

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GEORGE.—At Fort Sherman, Idaho, Nov. 20, Charlotte Graham, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles P. George, 16th U. S. Inf., aged 8 years, 8 months and 5 days. The deceased was born at Fort Du Chesne, Utah.

HOYT.—At San Remo, Italy, Nov. 15, 1897, Maj. Charles Henry Hoyt, U. S. A., retired.

MASON.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 20, 1897, Col. John Sanford Mason, U. S. A., retired.

MEAGHER.—At Fort Niagara, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1897, Mrs. Meagher, wife of Regt. Q. M. Sergt. Thomas F. Meagher, 13th U. S. Inf.

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THE WAR OF 1812.

Fort Keogh, Mont., Nov. 24, 1897.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

You have a long and highly laudatory review of Mr. J. R. Spears's "History of Our Navy" in your issue of the 20th. On Mr. Spears's general qualifications as an historical writer, I will not venture to pronounce, but he betrays an ignorance in regard to the war of 1812, which would be astonishing in a man of ordinary intelligence, who had enjoyed a common school education.

Mr. Spears says: "There was but one fight made by the land forces alone, of which Americans are proud—that at New Orleans." If the historian will know from the most convenient grammar school text book on United States history, he will find therein an account of a campaign on the Northern frontier in 1814, which has evidently escaped his researches, and if he will write to the mint at Philadelphia for their list of medals, he will find six were conferred for this campaign (as against one for New Orleans), which is suggestive of some opinion, somewhere, that something meritorious had been done, though in view of Mr. Spears's dictum, I cannot, of course, venture to assert that "Americans" were "proud" of it. Very respectfully,

JAMES MILLER.

The Armor Factory Board completed its estimate on Monday in regard to the cost of the proposed 6,000-ton armor plant. In round numbers, the cost will be \$3,700,000. Several years must elapse before the plant can be built. Secretary Long proposes to send the report of the

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board to Congress for the information of that body and to subsequently advertise for bids and then forward the results. There is little if any probability that Congress will authorize the expenditure. There is a long road to travel between the conception of such a project and its realization.

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THE GLORIOUS STORY OF DARGAI GAP.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.)

Richard Mansfield, the actor, after reading an account yesterday morning of the capture of the Dargai ridge, in India, by the Gordon Highlanders on Oct. 20, wrote the following lines, which were cabled to a friend in London:

Bulldogs, hark! Did your courage fail?
Bulldogs, hark! Did your glory pale?
What of the slander that says "decayed!"
And "gone to the dogs since the Light Brigade?"
For the blood and bone that humbled Nap
"Twins there again, boys, in Dargai Gap.
Did you hear the swish of the flying shot?
The roll of the drum and the rattle pot?
The music that rose clear over that yell,
And thrilled thro' the ranks and stirred up hell!
Come, Highland laddies, head up, step forth!
A crown of glory! "Cock of the North!"
You "Cock of the North," aye, pipe away!
With both stumps gone and you won the day!!
You may lean back against comrades now.
They'll moisten your lips and they'll kiss your brow.
For they fought like men, and a man may weep
When he lays a man to his last, long sleep.
Bulldogs, who sleep on the Dargai ridge,
Fall in! Quick march! And over the bridge!
The piper's ahead, and the same old air
To pipe you to heaven and the veterans there!
And you'll tell the bullies who humbled Nap
Of the glorious story of Dargai Gap.

The "San Francisco News-Letter" says: "Governor Budd has relieved the death sentence of that arch-fiend Worden till some time in February. This man Worden assisted in the killing of five United States soldiers who were in the discharge of their duty. His act was cold-blooded and merciless, for by wrecking the train he full knew that he was engaged in wholesale murder. No mercy should have been shown the scoundrel, and yet Governor Budd exercises his relieving power in this man's favor. To what influence does Worden owe this

delay in a sentence which should have been executed a few weeks after the commission of the crime?"

Noting the success of the British forces under Sir William Lockhart in the Afridi country, the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" says: "If the great and powerful Afridi and Orakzai tribes could not hold out in such positions as Dargai, Sampagha, and Arhanga, if they could not defend the approaches to their own most cherished and most secret valleys, not a loophole of escape is left for any Pathan from the conclusion that the arm of the Sirkar is longer and more vigorous than ever. The organization of the clans was never more complete, or more unanimous. They fought with better weapons than ever in the past, and with a closer observance of discipline; yet the result has been the most complete and crushing discomfiture in any frontier war of the last half century. Not merely on one point of the frontier, but along the whole of the region, from the Black Mountain to the Gomul Pass, tribe after tribe has been beaten, their military confidence and power have been shattered, and some time must elapse before they will again believe the attractive visions and misleading advice of their fanatical religious leaders."

An experiment with an alleged steerable balloon has been carried out in the presence of a large number of officers near Berlin, but proved a complete failure. Both the car and the balloon were entirely of aluminum, and were driven by a benzine motor. They were made in the barracks of the Balloon Detachment in order to keep the matter secret. The balloon rose to a height of about a thousand feet and then turned round, but failing to make any way against the wind, was driven back. It disappeared behind a cloud, and was not seen again till it was found in a field. The car was bent up under the weight of the balloon, and both were badly damaged. The experiments are said to have cost about three million marks, exclusive of the cost of the balloon, which came to grief on Monday, and which took four years to construct.

In the latest annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering the following note occurs: "The improvement in machine tools in the last twenty years has been so great that private builders who are at all enterprising throw away old tools, although in good condition, to give room for the latest and best. One large firm, with what was considered one of the best plants in the country, recently broke up good tools valued at \$40,000, because they were becoming antiquated, and expended \$200,000 for new ones of the latest pattern to replace them." It is by their keeping themselves entirely up-to-date that the Americans are able to produce machinery of all sorts at a greater rate and more economically than other nations.

A good story comes from Aldershot respecting a recruit who could not be made to distinguish his right hand from his left. The youngster nearly drove the drill sergeant mad—a fact that was hardly to be wondered at. One day, after the recruit had been more than usually aggravating, the man of stripes, boiling over with passion, hissed: "You're the most hambidextrous idiot as hever was born with two 'ands!"

The report by the Duke of Connaught on the summer work of the Aldershot troops has just been forwarded to the War Office. Dealing with the marching of the field columns, his Royal Highness says the daily march, including maneuvers, averaged about 16½ miles, and he was quite satisfied with the marching powers shown by the men. The work in the field, as executed by various infantry battalions, was, however, very unequal.

An interesting article from Novosti (Russia) calls attention to the restrictive conditions put upon the younger officers of the Russian Army. "Officers under the age of 23 cannot marry under any circumstances. Those between 23 and 28 must choose a bride whose marriage portion represents an income of not less than 250 roubles—\$224 per annum. The Italian law fixes the minimum "dot" at from 1,200 to 2,000 lire—\$240 to \$400.

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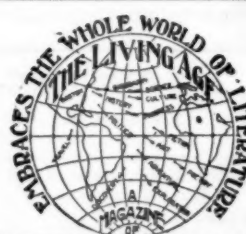
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 6TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, E, G and H, Ft. Myer (since October, 1894); D and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B, C, F and K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.
 7TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. B, C, E and F, Ft. Grant, Ariz. (since May, 1895); I, K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.
 8TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. B, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Meade, S. D. (since June, 1888); A, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; C, Ft. Yates, N. D.
 9TH CAVALRY.—Hdqs. A, C, E, G, H and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb. (since June, 1885); B and F, Ft. DuChesne, Utah; D and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.
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LOSSES IN BATTLE.

In his interesting statistical work before referred to here, Capt. Berndt, of the staff of the Austro-Hungarian Army, shows that in proportion to their number, the loss in officers is more than double that in the ranks, and sometimes three times as much. At St. Privat, where the Prussian Chasseurs of the Guard lost 44 per cent. of the men, the figures for the officers are given as 100 per cent., which of course implies that all the officers were either killed or wounded. At Skalit, where the 5th Austrian Chasseurs lost rather under one-third of their total number, three officers out of every four were either killed or wounded, and at St. Privat the 38th Brigade, which lost 44 per cent. of the men, lost 74 per cent. of its officers. Naturally, however, general officers enjoy a much greater degree of safety, only one general officer being put hors de combat for every 500 killed or wounded, while at Königgratz the proportion was 1 to 2,500, and for the German troops engaged at St. Privat, 1 to 6,500. These losses are almost exclusively due to the rifle and the cannon. The statistics of the campaigns of 1866 and 1870-71, which show this, are all the more instructive that they also show superiority of fire action in one or other of the combatants. Thus in 1866, 90 per cent. of the Austrian losses were due to the fire of infantry, and 3 per cent. to that of artillery, the corresponding figures for their Prussian adversaries being respectively 79 and 16. Similarly, in 1870-71, 70 per cent. of the losses of the French Army were attributable to the rifle, and 25 per cent. to the cannon, the losses of the Germans being 84 per cent. from infantry fire, and 5 per cent. from that of artillery. It is somewhat remarkable that these results were attained with a far from extravagant expenditure of ammunition. On the average the Austrians fired 64 cartridges per man in the campaign of 1866, and each German soldier fired away 56 in the war of 1870-71. Basing their calculations on these figures, Hoenig and Woloz Koi estimate that for each man who falls, 400 shots are fired. Capt. Berndt, considering that in any great battle the combatants will not be called upon to fire away more than half their stock of ammunition, reckons upon a hail of 10,000,000 projectiles for an Army of 200,000 men, which at the rate of 400 shots for each man killed or wounded, would produce a loss of 25,000 men, or 12.5 per cent. of the effective engaged. If we add the casualties due to sabre and cannon we arrive at a loss, in round numbers, of 15 per cent.

Of Gen. Miles' volume of "Personal Recollections," the "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "It should find many readers in this country, where the gallant author has numerous friends. No American soldier of recent years has been so closely associated in the minds of our countrymen with all progress in the U. S. A. as Gen. Miles. He served with distinction in the Civil War, but his great service to his country has been in the settlement of the West. Nowhere can the successive operations which have brought about the almost complete subjection of the native races be read so well as in the vivid and picturesque pages of Gen. Miles. He is possessed with keen powers of observation, and writes in a lively and racy style, so that the somewhat gloomy story is followed with interest to the end."

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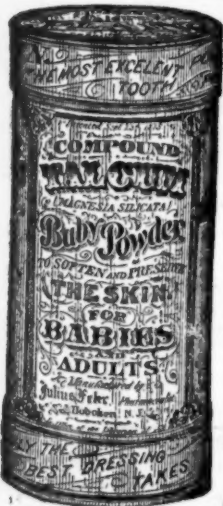
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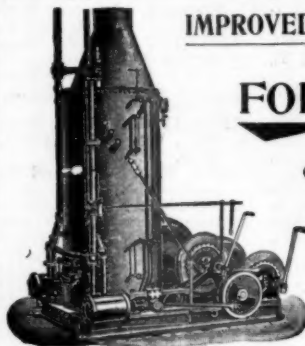
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